"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Friday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,816. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

22 STRIKE GUARDS HELD AS SLAYERS

'Deputies Butchered' Workmen at Roosevelt, Policeman Who Saw Shooting Swears.

CROWD HOOTS PRISONERS

Sheriff Arranges and Guarantees Bail of $2,000 Each on Manslaughter Charge.

FEDERAL INQUIRY STARTED

Industrial Commission and County Grand Jury to Investigate—Company Defends Men.

Twenty-two Special Deputy Sheriffs were arrested yesterday, charged with manslaughter, in having fired on striking employes of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, in the Borough of Roosevelt, N. J., on Tuesday morning, when one man was killed and twenty wounded, one mortally. They were held in bail of $2,000 each.

The arrests were made at the instance of W. E. Florance, Public Prosecutor of Middlesex County. Mr. Florance said he thought the twenty-two men included all of those who fired on the strikers, and that he expected no further arrests. He also announced he would lay the case before the Middlesex County Grand Jury in Brunswick, probably next week.

Another investigation was started by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is holding hearings at the New York City Hall. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, telegraphed to Washington in the morning, and as a result Redmond S. Bronnan, head investigator of the commission, and Patrick F. Gill, his assistant, were deputized to investigate the Roosevelt shooting. Mr. Gill reached the borough yesterday and began the taking of testimony.

Policeman Accuses Deputies.

The arrest of the deputies was made after Justice of the Peace Charles W. Sedan had taken the testimony of several witnesses in Carteret. Chief among the witnesses was Policeman J. L. W. Dowling of Roosevelt, who saw the shooting, and gave his testimony in an affidavit. Policeman Dowling deposed:

I was on duty at the Williams & Clark railroad station of the Sound Shore Branch of the Central of New Jersey Railroad Tuesday morning when the 8 o'clock train arrived. Several hundred strikers had congregated around the station, and I am positive that not one of them was armed with more than a pocket knife. No one had a revolver. They were peaceable, and I know were not bent on making trouble. Several of them told me before the train arrived that they thought strikebreakers would be on the train, and that they intended attempting to persuade the strikebreakers either to turn back or to join the strike. As the strikers were standing on public property and were making no disturbance I had no authority to interfere with them.

When the train drew into the station there were no ties upon the track and no one flagged the engineer. I saw several of the strikers enter the train, go through it without disorder, get off of it, and then confer with the other strikers. The train was about to move on again when suddenly the big gates of the Williams & Clark plant flew open and twenty or more deputies rushed out and began firing at once.

These deputies lie if they say the strikers fired at them, for how could the strikers shoot when they had no weapons? They were thrown into a panic by the attack of the deputies and ran, some taking to the highlands and others to the marshy land by the railroad track. It was those who ran through the marsh that auffered. The deputies butchered them. It is impossible to describe how they slaughtered those unarmed, defenseless men. The strikers were shot and beaten and then shot again. I got into the thick of the fight, but one man could do nothing against that army of deputies. They kept firing until their leader signaled them to stop, and then they returned to the Williams & Clark property without attempting to aid the injured men groaning all over the marsh.

Smuggled Out of Plant.

County Detective John R. Ferguson served the warrants at the Williams & Clark plant in Rosevelt and the men were taken out of a side gate to a train which carried then to New Brunswick for arraignment. There was no disturbance, the curious crowd at the main gat not even knowing about the arrests.

But when the prisoners arrived at New Brunswick they were greeted by a crowd with hoots and jeers. On account of the good appearance of the men and because none of the authorities would tell just how they had been identified as the shooters, a rumor spread that there was a "joker" in the arrests, that the best-looking deputies had been put forward by the agency employing them, and that the authorities had accepted them. Both Prosecutor Florance and Detective Ferguson denied this report, saying that they were confident that the right men had been arrested.

When arraigned before County Judge Daly, the men pleaded "not guilty," and their counsel, Joseph E. Stricker, of Perth Amboy, asked for low bail for them. The bonds of $2,000 each were furnished by the National Surety Company at the solicitation and on the guarantee of Edward F. Houghton, Sheriff of Middlesex County, by whom the men, with more than 100 others supplied by the J. F. O'Brien Detective Agency, of Newark, were sworn in.

List of the Deputies.

The leader of the deputies said he was Henry Patterson of 476 Broad Street, ewark. The names and addresses given by others, who said they were from Newark follow: John Gordon, 37 Beacon Street; Carl Smith, 112 Orange Street; Thomas Murphy, 156 Pennsylvania Avenue; Robert F. Wallace, 281 Plain Street; James D. Williams, 119 Plain Street; Frank J. Rick, 157 Plain Street; Frederick Mullen, 444 High Street; Edward Gillen, 87 Mechanic Street; Michael Manning, 420 High Street; Harry Tone, 74 Wyckoff Street; William Irwin, 42 Bank Street; Harry Gilmour, 146 Washington Street; John O'Mara, 329 Sussex Avenue; Alex Brunner, 140 Badger Avenue; Harry Terrill, 395 Halsey Street; Harry C. Tyler, 1 Jacob Street, and Otto Guenther, special officer of Newark.

The others said they were James Barrier, 97 Fifth Street, Paterson; Walter Bedell, 120 Demarest Avenue, Bergenfield, and John C. Moran, 704 Willow Avenue, and John Smith, 242 Montgomery Street, both of Jersey City.

Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission ordered his investigation after he had received communications from Julius Jaeger, Secretary of the Fertilizer Workers' Union of Roosevelt.

Continued on Page 7.

MAY SEEK STEFANSSON WITH FLYING BOATS

Associate Urges Novel Plan of Search for Explorer in Arctic Wastes.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Burt M. McConnell, who was a member of the Canadian arctic expedition, urged a plan tonight looking to the rescue of Vilhjalmar Stefansson and his two companions who several months ago left Martin Point on an exploring trip over the ice. It was thought that they would seek refuge on Banks Land, but they never have been heard from. Eight members of the company of the Karluk also are missing, but they have been given up for lost, as they have not been heard from since they left the Karluk in advance of the main company of that vessel, which was crushed in the ice. There is the bare possibility that they are still alive, and any rescue expedition undoubtedly would try to learn their fate.

Mr. McConnell proposes that an expedition carrying hydro-aeroplanes, financed by the Canadian Government or through private subscriptions, be sent to search for the missing men. McConnell has represented to the Dominion Government that an attempt to search with ships would be useless, but that he thinks that with hydro-aeroplanes the area in which the missing men are believed to be could be explored and relief conveyed to them, if they are alive. McConnell said tonight that if the Government did not consider his proposal favorably he would go to New York and endeavor to have a rescue party financed through private funds. He estimated the expense at $110,000. McConnell says he believes the explorer has kept himself alive by killing game.

TAGS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Poolroom Raid Creates a Demand for Badge of Identification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The annoyance to Congressmen caused by reports that some of them were arrested in the raid on a poolroom at Meyer's Station, Md., last Saturday, may make it necessary for Senators and Representatives to wear badges showing their official status. A number of the men arrested are said to have stated that they were Congressmen, and some members have been subjected to incessant guying under the pretense that they were caught in the raid.

Representative Cary of Wisconsin, who had heard that his name was thus ruthlessly used, today introduced a resolution expressing his feelings on the subject. The resolution would require Senators and Representatives to wear badges to identify them. In discussing the idea Mr. Cary said that there would probably be no objection among Congressmen themselves to wearing such badges.

"I don't propose that they should wear them conspicuously," said Mr. Cary, "as a policeman would, for instance, but as a secret society man does—under the lapel of his coat."

THAW'S TIME IS UP.

Order for His Return Here Will Be Issued Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — The mandate of the Supreme Court under which Harry K. Thaw will be returned from New Hampshire to New York to answer a charge of conspiracy to escape from Matteawan will be issued early tomorrow. Under the rules of the court the mandate may be issued, if requested, thirty days after the court's decision. Today was the thirtieth day, and the request has been filed by Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy of New York.

The document will be forwarded to Mr. Kennedy, who has announced that he and William Travers Jerome expect to leave New York City on Thursday night for Concord, N. H., to present the mandate to the Federal District Court for New Hampshire, with the object of obtaining physical possession of Thaw as a fugitive from justice.

The mandate will direct the Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire to reverse his final order against Thaw's extradition and take further proceedings in conformity with the Supreme Court's opinion.

WHITE HOUSE BABY FRANCIS

President's Grandson Will Be Named After His Father.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Wilson's grandchild, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, of Williamstown, Mass., will be called Francis Sayre. This was made known at the White House today by Secretary Tumulty in behalf of the baby's father. It is the understanding among the President's friends that the natural suggestion that his grandson be named Woodrow Wilson, was vetoed by the President, or at least that the President was the first to make the proposal that the boy be called Francis, after Mr. Sayre. There will be no middle name.

A conference of members of the Wilson family, at which the problem of naming the baby was considered, is said to have taken place at the White House last night.

CATCHES HORSE WITH AUTO.

Policeman's Ankle Broken When He Is Thrown in Stopping Runaway.

Wagons and automobiles on St. Nicholas Avenue, near 145th Street, raced to get out of the way yesterday afternoon when a delivery wagon belonging to the Cushman bakery, which had just left the central office of the establishment at St. Nicholas Avenue and 162d Street, came down the avenue at high speed, dragged by a runaway horse which the driver, William Cozzens, was unable to check.

Patrolman Francis B. Hughes of Traffic Squad E, on duty at 145th Street, jumped to the running board of an automobile belonging to E. W. Swetland of Sayville, L. I., and in this way followed the runaway, which he overtook near 131st Street. As the auto came alongside the horse Hughes seized the bit. The animal threw up its head, and Hughes was jerked from the running board and swung out into the air. As he was flung away from the auto he tripped the horse, which fell with him. The horse was little hurt, but Hughes's left ankle was broken. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 2:08 P. M. Best equipped train to Florida, Savannah, Columbia, Camden, S. C. Inq. 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

SCHIFF DENIES BANKERS CONTROL

They Only Act to Protect Railroad Shareholders, He Tells Federal Investigators.

DESCRIBES DE HIRSCH FUND

Explains in Detail How It Helps Jewish Immigrants in Many Ways.

MR. BELMONT AND UNIONS

Interborough Chairman Says Executive Officers, Not Directors, Deal with the Employes.

Jacob H. Schiff, the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as he testified yesterday in the City Hall before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations took the opportunity to deny the statement of Samuel Untermyer before the same body. Mr. Untermyer had asserted that two large banking firms, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., controlled a large number of the railroads of the country mainly through the fact that they had reorganized them. This statement Mr. Schiff described as sheer nonsense and said that the only control of the railroads that existed was such as was exercised by officers and Directors for the time being, who send out proxies which the stockholders could return if they wished or let alone.

Mr. Schiff had been called mainly because he is so closely associated with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, which is one of the great charitable foundations, to which the commission has been turning its attention of late, but the Commissioners did not miss the opportunity, when he was on the stand, to ask him as to the interest he, as a Director, took in the employes of the companies with which he was associated.

The same question was put to August Belmont, Chairman of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, when he was on the stand in the afternoon, and both witnesses gave much the same reply. The wages and hours of the employes they considered a matter for the executives of the companies and the Directors would have no direct concern with them until some trouble sprang up.

Mr. Schiff was in favor of some Federal scheme for bringing the man and the job together, and expressed the belief that any organization which would be of benefit to the moral and economic condition of the employes would be a good thing for the State. Mr. Belmont was, however, not so willing to go on record in favor of unions. He told of the experience which the Interborough had had with the union of its own employes, and drew a distinction between the conditions on the Subway and on the great steam railroads. He admitted that there were some very admirable and honorable unions, but he thought it too big a subject to be dogmatic about.

The only other witness of the day was Prof. Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University. He believed thoroughly in trade unionism and suggested that some method be adopted by which labor should be "decasualized." He said an organization should be attempted to do away with the evil resulting from the periodical throwing out of employment of men from seasonal or other causes.

Mr. Schiff's Vast Activities.

When Mr. Schiff was called to the stand, Chairman Walsh began by asking him with what companies he was connected as a Director. He enumerated the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Central Trust Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Wells Fargo Company, and said he was a Trustee of the Baron de Kirsch Fund, the Montefiore Home, and other institutions which he could not remember.

"I own personally," said Mr. Schiff, "3,000 shares of the Western Union, but I represent many thousands of shares—I cannot tell you how many without consulting the books. I own 100 shares of Central Trust Company stock myself, but represent none. Of the Wells Fargo Express Company, I own 1,500 shares or more myself, and represent perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 more shares."

"What infomation do you have as to labor conditions in the industrial corporations of which you are Director?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"No information, unless there should be trouble," replied Mr. Schiff.

"What action would you take in case of trouble?"

"I should ascertain what the trouble was about, and bring all sides together and try to effect a settlement."

Asked to explain what he considered were the functions of a director in regard to labor conditions, Mr. Schiff said that a director did not deal with these matters in the ordinary course. That was the province of the executive officers. If he heard of any impending trouble, he would call the matter to the attention of the Executive Committee and begin an inquiry. The results of this, if important, would then be reported to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Schiff outlined the usual system of reports on the financial and commercial conditions of a company which are made to Directors, and then Mr. Walsh asked:

"Is any report in such detail, checked and verified, made to the Directors as to labor conditions?"

"It is not," answered Mr. Schiff.

"Would it not be desirable?"

"It would be neither desirable nor undesirable. The executive officers of a well-administered corporation must deal with all labor questions."

The relations of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the American District Messenger Company, its subsidiary, were then explained to the commission, and the witness denied that, as far as he knew, the latter was employing boys under 14 years of age, the legal age. He was, he said, opposed to any child being employed in any labor for profit.

"Has your attention been called to

Continued on Page 4.

The True Story of Stoessel

Inside facts never before told about the surrender of Port Arthur that brought tragedy to the heroic Russian General, who died a few days ago.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

STATE ENGINEER THREATENS TO QUIT

Dissatisfied with Barge Canal Conditions, Williams May Resume Ohio Road Work.

WANTS DIRECT STATE TAX

That Method of Raising Canal Funds Opposed by Gov. Whitman and Other State Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—With one open row in Gov. Whitman's Cabinet, another came to the surface today when State Engineer Frank M. Williams threatened to resign and go back to building roads in Ohio. Controller Eugene M. Travis is still at odds with Gov. Whitman over the administration tax programme.

The State Engineer issued a statement saying that he had received an attractive offer by which he could take charge of a big highway improvement undertaking in Ohio. As soon as he had issued the statement he had a long conference with the Governor and later called the reporters to his office where he told them that he had not decided whether he would resign or not.

Gov. Whitman said Mr. Williams had said nothing about nursing a grievance. Mr. Williams said he was in harmony with the administration. It is reported, however, that at a secret conference last Friday between the Governor and the Canal Board, it was the State Engineer who advocated a direct tax of one mill to raise the $10,000,000 needed to complete the engineering features of the Barge Canal. He was opposed, it is said, by the Governor and all the other elective officials, all of whom are members of the Canal Board, except Controller Travis, who was not present. It is not understood that the Controller and the State Engineer are at odds over the Barge Canal financing.

It was pointed out today by persons close to the State Engineer that, if the direct tax project fails, there is no way of supplying Canal funds so that they would be available before the first of next year. Under such conditions work on the Barge Canal would have to stop about the first of June. There would be left for the administration of the State Engineer only work of a minor character and it is said that in such circumstances Mr. Williams believes he would be justified in undertaking bigger work, such as the Ohio job.

The State Engineer requires, to keep the canal work going at its present pace, $1,506,000 monthly. There is of the original $101,000,000 provided for building the canal $8,000,000 left, of which most has been pledged in contracts that have been let. These would insure the continuance of the work until June. It is said that a careful estimate indicates that the halting of the work at this stage would mean a loss to the State of $5,000,000 from contractors' damage claims and the necessity of reletting contracts.

Upon assuming his duties as State Engineer on Jan. 1 Mr. Williams resigned as chief engineer of the Ohio project of improving highways in the vicinity of Cleveland and in other parts of northern Ohio. Previous to his work in Ohio Mr. Williams was engineer in charge of the construction of the Coleman du Pont road across Delaware. The Ohio plans are fostered by Dan Hanna, son of the late Republican Senator, and it is said that it is he who is anxious to have Mr. Williams return. It was reported about the Capitol today that to Mr. Williams had been offered a ten-year contract at a salary of $25,000 a year. As State Engineer he receives $8,000 a year.

The problem facing the administration is that the failure of a bill authorizing the imposition of the one mill tax, on the passage of which the Controller could issue short term notes for immediate funds for the canal work, would mean the retirement of the State Engineer.

The approximate $10,000,000 which would be gotten from the direct tax of one mill would complete the construction work on the canal, leaving the millions in claims to be paid in some other way. These claims have been filed to the amount of more than $50,000,000. It is said that one reason of the failure of the $101,000,000 to complete the job is that the Board of Claims has allowed from it almost $15,000,000 in claims which were unforeseen at the beginning of the canal work.

It was rumored today that an effort might be made to have a special referendum on the question of imposing a direct tax to finish the Barge Canal.

THAT SUBWAY FIRE.

Briefly Described for Investigators by an Artist in Words.

The Subway fire at Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway was described this way yesterday by a witness whom Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge was examining during the inquiry into the accident:

"Then Stygian darkness ensued, momentarily interrupted by fitful gleams of weird electricity that rose and fell with ghastly effect. Men stood riveted to the spot, women screamed in abject terror, and pandemonium reigned. To increase the realism of living death that seemed to be enshrouding the sepulchral aspect of the place a demoniacal guard of barbarous foreign countenance and accent in guttural tones ordered the transoms closed. I knew the end was nigh and with calm indifference, devoid of hope, awaited the last gruesome catastrophe."

FIRE STIRS SHANLEY DINERS

Firemen Besprinkle Elks Club Putting Out Chimney Blaze.

Fire in a chimney at the rear of Shanley's, 117 West Forty-Second Street, last night filled the dining room with smoke. Firemen trooping in startled the fifty diners, but they were soon reassured.

The alarm was sent from Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue and the firemen went first to the Elk's Club at 106-112 West Forty-third Street, which backs up against Shanley's. The only damage was from water in the Elk's Club and in the kitchen at Shanley's.

DISCOURAGED BOY, 14, SUICIDE BY HANGING

His Father Too Poor to Aid Him, Billy McNally Yearned to Make His Own Living.

HE FINALLY GOT A JOB

But Delay in Obtaining His Working Papers So Disheartened Him He Killed Himself.

Billy McNally was only about 9 years old and the youngest of six brothers and a sister when his parents, Mr. and and Mrs. Joseph H. McNally, brought their family to 143d Street, near College Avenue, the Bronx, a few years ago, and Mr. McNally opened a plumbing business, which prospered immediately. So Billy wasn't a very important member of the family; but one by one the brothers and the sister grew up and one by one they drifted back to Boston, the home where all were born.

Then, a year or so ago, Mrs. McNally died, and Billy and his father were left alone. Mr. McNally was greatly grieved by his wife's death. He lost interest in his business, and finally he closed it up, taking Billy to live with him in the hotel which Bernard Brennan runs over his café at 2,687 Third Avenue, on the corner of 143d Street.

Billy went to school regularly, and spent all his spare time with his father until last June, when Mr. McNally heard of an opening in the Panama Canal work, and departed for the South, leaving Billy in charge of Mr. Brennan. Every time a steamship arrived from the Isthmus there was a letter for Billy from his father and a money order to cover his expenses at the hotel and leave a little spending money for him. Billy was lonesome, but he kept a stiff upper lip, as his father admonished him in each letter to do, and told Mr. Brennan he could stick it out all right till his father came back.

It was last September when Mr. McNally returned. Affairs on the Isthmus hadn't been as prosperous as he had hoped, and he had determined to return to his old home in Boston and try his luck there. He consulted with Billy and Mr. Brennan and finally decided to leave the boy here until he found what his fortunes might be.

He left at once and the letters began to come regularly, asking, but this time there was no money in them. Billy worried, but Mr. Brennan told him everything would be all right as soon as his father made his pile; meantime he would take care of the youngster.

As the weeks extended into months, however, Billy, more worried each day, quit school and told Mr. Brennan he was going to earn his own living if he could. He found that he would have to have working papers issued by the Board of Health because he was only 14 years old, and he set about getting the necessary reports from his schools to procure these. Meantime he sought a job without success and each day found him more disheartened. Mr. Brennan couldn't cheer him up.

"If I only had long pants," the little chap insisted, "I'd have a chance. Everybody thinks I'm a kid."

At last he found an opening as a district messenger boy and told Mr. Brennan gleefully yesterday:

"I'm going to work on the 'muts' just as son as I get my papers."

He expected to get them yesterday, and James B. Duke, an elderly man, who lives at the Vanderbilt Hotel and Billy for years, went with him to the Health eDpartment. They learned that Billy had neglected to put down the name of his father as his guardian and this little hitch, bound up in official red tape, prevented the issuance of his papers for the time being.

The boy almost wept at the news. He returned to the hotel and went at once to his room, telling Mr. Duke he felt too badly to see any one just tehn.

"I'll be down for supper," he said, and closed his door.

When he didn't appear Mr. Duke and Mr. Brennan went in search of him. They found him swinging dead beside his window. He had fashioned a noose out of his leather belt, fastened it with a cord to a nail above the window, adjusted it about his neck, and then sprung off from the windowsill. He had been dead some time.

From letters from the boy's father it appeared that Mr. McNally was stopping with the boy's aunt, a Mrs. Purcell, at 188 School Street, Boston, and the police telegraphed there news of the boy's death.

WOMEN HURT, HIDE NAMES.

Lakewood Occupants of Ditched Auto Refuse to Reveal Identity.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Two women from Lakewood, who refused to give their names, were badly hurt this evening about two miles from Bordentown when the automobile in whion they were riding with another woman and a man skidded on the slippery road and went into a ditch.

One had a collar bone broken and the other suffered a broken leg and internal injuries. After treatment by Dr. N. H. Chaffey of Chesterfield they were taken to their homes by Clarence Boden of Bordentown.

ARCHDUKE TO VISIT KAISER.

Austrian Heir Apparent Leaves Vienna for a Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says on the authority of a dispatch received from Vienna that Archduke Charles Francis, the heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, left Vienna tonight to visit the German Emperor at the German Headquarters.

Another Amsterdam dispatch quotes the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as saying that Baron Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, will leave Friday for Berlin to visit Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow.

MINE SINKS DUTCH PATROL.

Five Men Lost—Fresh Floating Mines All Over Coast.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Jan. 20.—The Dutch naval patrol boat Toltan, while searching for mines off Nieuw Sluis, struck a mine and disappeared. One officer and four men were lost and only fragments of their corpses were recovered.

A large number of fresh floating mines are reported from all coast places.

GARZA PROPOSES PEACE PARLEYS

Offers to Carranza and Gutierrez to Make Mexico City Neutral and Declare Armistice.

OBREGON IS DRAWING NEAR

Villa Leaders Already Going North and Evacuation of the Capital Is Expected.

TORREON MAY BE CAPITAL

Convention Forces Said to be Concentrating There—Also Plan to Attack Pachuca.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza, who, since last Saturday, has been acting as President of the Provisional Government in Mexico City, tonight notified Enrique C. Llorente, his confidential agent in Washington, that overtures were being addressed to the Carranza and Gutierrez factions for an armistice.

He announced that the convention in Mexico City, which is dominated by Gen. Villa and his followers of the Division of the North, proposed a policy of conciliation and the neutralization of Mexico City in order that preliminary peace parleys might be initiated. Gen. Garza stated his expectation that the convention forces would soon control all the northern part of the republic, but he is nevertheless willing to pursue a policy of conciliation.

It is not believed here that Gen. Gutierrez, who was Provisional President, but fled with 5,000 of his troops, supplies and funds, and three members of the Cabinet from Mexico City last Saturday morning, will accept the Garza proposal or that the Carrancistas will be held by it from pressing their campaign against the capital. The impression here is that the Garza statement and his proffer of peace parleys is intended for the record and that its rejection will be followed by the evacuation of the capital by the Villa Convention Government.

Gen. Villa's movement of his forces from Mexico City is already under way. Gen. Villa has gone northward from Queretaro to Aguascallentes, instead of entering the Mexican capital.

The State Department announced today that "the followers of Gen. Villa are leaving for the north, and it is reported that the general offices of the National Railways are to be at Chihuahua." This information was conveyed to the department in dispatches sent by its agents in Mexico City under date of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The convention is still meeting in Mexico City, and has issued a manifesto calling on the nation to support the convention. Gen. Villa has been confirmed by the convention as Commander in Chief, and a complimentary vote of confidence was given to him.

Dispatches to the State Department today showed that Gen. Alvaro Obregon's march against Mexico City was developing rapidly, and that he has brought a large force of Carrancistas within striking distance of the capital. This force is moving against Apam, fifty-seven miles east of the capital and half way between it and Puebla. Apam is in the centre of the pulque district, an agricultural region from which Obregon's army can obtain abundant supplies.

Garza Says Capital Is Safe.

Provisional President Garza's statement on the situation was given out tonight by Señor Llorente in the shape of this telegram from Gen. Garza:

"Public opinion in the capital remains confident. My Government, which emanated from the Sovereign Convention, has received offers from private citizens to take up arms in defense of the city and of the convention. It has not, however, been deemed necessary to accept such offers, for the reason that the situation in the capital is sufficiently safeguarded and to the divisions of the north and south, and which have given ample protection to national and foreign interests.

"Gen. Villa has control over the entire north after having defeated at Irapuato the Robles brigade and at Queretaro the column of Gen. Elizondo, the troops of both of which were disarmed. The disloyal troops, at present at San Luis Potosi, are surrounded by those of the convention, which occupy Queretaro, Aguascallentes, Guadalajara, Torreon, Monterey, Saltillo, and Victoria.

"It is expected that the Convention Government will soon control all the northern part of the republic.

"Notwithstanding that the military situation apepars to be controlled, since the greatest part of the troops which evacuated Mexico City on Saturday have now returned and placed themselves at the orders of the convention and the commanders of the Division of the North, the first named proposes to follow a policy of conciliation with all desirable and useful elements.

"With this end in view, the convention has proposed to Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez that the capital of the republic be declared neutral in order that preliminary peace parleys may be initiated, simultaneously agreeing to grant an armistice throughout the republic. The convention likewise intends to address Gen. Venustiano Carranza in this sense.

"The faction of Gen. Gutierrez and that of Gen. Carranza are not in harmony, the proof of which is the fact that the latter addressed the former by means of a telegram, which was intercepted, to the effect that Mr. Cabo, Secretary of Communications in the Cabinet of Gen. Gutierrez, and Col. Aguirre Escobar, representing in the convention Gen. Luis Gutierrez, brother of the former President, had been tried by a general court-martial, and probably would be executed for having attempted to win over the troops remaining loyal to Carranza.

"In this dispatch the latter says that all emissaries sent by Gutierrez for the same purpose would be treated in a like manner.

"The lack of cohesion on the part of these elements, Carranza and Gutierrez, will facilitate the military operations of this Government, which, at the present moment, is preparing to attack Pachuca.

Continued on Page 8.

FRENCH NEARER METZ; GERMANS MAY COUNTER

Offensive Near Soissons, to Draw French from the East, Is Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The battles in the West now consist largely of artillery engagements, with occasional attacks by the infantry. The French report further progress in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, to which military experts attach much importance, as threatening the formidable German fortress of Metz.

While the German official report announces the capture of 200 yards of French trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette, northwest of Arras, the French War Office says that a counter attack resulted in the recapture of these works and a German loss of more than 100 prisoners. Paris also reports repulses of German attacks near Albert and La Boiselle.

It is predicted that the Germans will soon launch a heavy offensive, as they did with great success at Soissons, to put a stop to the French advance toward the roads leading to Metz.

The Germans have captured more trenches in the Argonne, but according to the French official report, these trenches have been retaken.

The only other matter of importance disclosed by the official statements is an intimation in the Berlin communication that the Germans have taken a counter-offensive in Alsace.

SAVED WOUNDED MEN UNDER FIRE WITH TAXI

Heroic French Chauffeur Braved Storm of Bullets That Riddled His Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Among the taxicabs plying their trade on the boulevards is a blue Renault, riddled with bullets, which is driven by Jules Germain. He carefully refrains from patching these disfigurations, and to inquirers he shows an extract from the Journal Officiel, dated toward the end of September, in which he is mentioned in dispatches for an act of unusual courage.

When Gen. Manoury determined to summon the reserves for the desperate effort which finally broke von Kluck's army at the battle on the Ourcq he requisitioned 1,500 Paris taxicabs, in which he transported all the available reserves from Versailles to the firing line. Although Germain was not available for service as a soldier, owing to a recent illness, his taxicab was among the number and conveyed as many as eleven soldiers a trip to the points menaced.

After his last trip on this service, on the night of Sept. 12, he was ordered to try to take to the hospital the wounded French soldiers lying in an exposed position between the French and German batteries. In a storm of shell-fire and mitrailleuse bullets he drove his machine to the point indicated and assisted the wounded to enter it. Returning by a different route, he received the fire of the French riflemen, equally without injury to himself and his passengers.

The official record speaks in the highest terms of his courage and devotion "in circumstances of exceptional danger."

BALLIN TO MANAGE ALL GERMAN RAILWAYS

Takes Over Control at Kaiser's Request—Plans on Foot to Conserve Nation's Food.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—An Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Copenhagen says that Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, has, at the request of Emperor William, taken over the management of the entire railroad system of Germany, and the work of delivering food supplies for the army.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Beverwyck, in the north of Holland, states that the export of fresh butchered meat to Germany, which has been heavy for several months, has ceased owing to the lack of demand.

Presumably Germany is butchering its own fresh cattle freely, the dispatch says, owing to the high price of fodder.

The Telegraaf also publishes a dispatch from Berlin, saying that the Prussian Government has ordered all administrators of forests to turn over free of cost all such lands under their jurisdiction that are suitable for the growing of crops. The Government of the Grand Duchy of Weimar has taken similar action.

Among the regulations concerning this transfer is the stipulation that the first crop from these lands must be harveated this year.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Cologne Gazette is urging the German Government to appoint an "Economic General Staff," which shall have power to enforce immediate measures for the conservation of food supplies. Such a measure, it maintains, will double the usefulness of the available stock of foodstuffs.

"To define the duties of such a general staff," says the paper, "would help our enemies, and so we must restrict ourselves to hints. We must husband our resources, and at the same time promote their most rapid development. We must learn to build fleets in as many months as formerly took years. We must form serviceable armies, and out of comparatively inefficient material. With prisoners and machines we must sow our fields, work our mines, increase our production of war material. We must put to useful work thousands of heads and hands that have heretofore been unproductive. We must check our luxury in arts and sciences which only beautify; we must reshape our forces and direct everything to the attainment of our great aim.

"This war is being fought against a superiority of two to one. Doubtless we have won great victories, but there is still gigantic work to be done."

Prof. Carl Oppenheimer devotes six columns in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung to urging his countrymen to adopt a vegetarian diet during the remainder of the war. The attempt to raise cattle for meat, he thinks, is likely to mean too heavy a drain on the supply of grain.

"Meat is undoubtedly the most expensive of all popular foodstuffs," says the Professor. "It is also undersirable from a national economic point of view, because we must import a vast quantity of fodder for our herds."

RAIDING AIRCRAFT RETURN UNHURT, BERLIN REPORTS

Shelled During Attack on English Towns, but Are Undamaged, Says War Office.

FOUR DEAD IN THEIR WAKE

Two Women, a Boy, and a Man the Victims of Night Dash Into Norfolk County.

BIG BALLOON SEEN BY MANY

Germans Conceal Type of Craft in Raid, but English Certain They Were Zeppelins.

SPIES MAY HAVE AIDED

Mysterious Car Seen Dashing in Path of Invaders—Twenty Huge Bombs Dropped.

ENGLISH ARE UNTERRIFIED

London and Paris Darker—Air Raid Insurance Up with Big Rush for Policies in London.

BERLIN, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.,) Jan. 20.—The following official statement was issued here tonight:

"From Jan. 19 to 20 German airships bombarded the fortified place of Yarmouth and other places on the English east coast.

"The attack was successful. Considerable damage was done.

"The airships were shelled, but regained their home port undamaged."

Air Raid a Success, Says German War Office

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The German airships—for they are thus described by the German official report—which paid a four hours' visit to the coast towns of Norfolk last night, dropped twenty or more bombs. These killed four persons, injured ten or more others, and did considerable damage to property. The report that a fifth person, asoldier, had been killed proved to be incorrect.

Yarmouth and King's Lynn, the largest towns visited, suffered the greatest damage. Eight bombs were dropped in Yarmouth, one of them killing an old man and an old woman, injuring three other persons, and smashing every window within a radius of several hundred yards.

In King's Lynn a woman and a boy were killed by bombs which demolished a row of cottages.

The raiders also visited Cromer, which, however, was not attacked: Sheringham, where four bombs were dropped; Dersingham, Grimston, Snettisham, and Heacham, each of which received one missile. Snettisham and Heacham is within three miles of the King's Sandringham residence and near the former place, where the windows of the village church were shattered, Queen Mother Alexandra has a Summer bungalow.

The nature of the raiding our fleet is still a matter of discussion. Major Astley, who commands the National Reserve at King's Lynn, says that as the result of information received by him, he will report officially that one of the latest Zeppelin dirigibles took part. Some persons say they saw huge airships, but others assert that only aeroplanes and seaplanes participated in the attack.

Aeronautical experts are of the opinion, from the size of the bombs dropped—weighing from sixty to one hundred pounds each—that airships of the small non-rigid Parseval type were employed, and, as the German official account refers to "airships," it is presumed that these were the ships used. They can be built more quickly than Zeppelins, but are slower and carry less ammunition.

Whether by coincidence or because the British and French authorities had knowledge of the enterprise, moe stringent regulations as to lighting came into effect in both Paris and London last night. As a consequence of the raid, the insurance rate against damage by aircraft was doubled today, and is now 50 to 60 shillings per cent. A large business was done, even at those high rates.

YARMOUTH CHURCH TARGET FOR RAIDERS

St. Peter's Crushed by Bomb Soon After the Congregation Had Dispersed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was able today to sum up the damage done at Yarmouth by the first effective

aerial raid made upon English shores. Briefly this damage totals one woman of seventy years, and one man of more than fifty killed, one private soldier wounded and property destruction footing up at least $15,000. Yarmouth is an unfortified town and no military advantage whatever has resulted from the raid, although it is very possible the Germanobjective may have been some sheds. The bomb which exploded in St. Peter's Plain, a middle class residence district of one and two story houses, in a high exposed quarter of the town, caused both deaths. It crushed in one house asif it had been built of toothpicks and caved in roofs and demolished the doors of half dozen others. It broke every window for a straggling radius of seventy yards. This explosion occurred synchronously with breaking up of a service of prayer at St. Peter's Church, a Georgian edifice of yellow brick which offers easily the most outstanding mark in Yarmouth for attack from either the clouds or the sea. The south windows of the church fell inward in a cascade of glass and the vestry door was blown open, an inch thick iron bolt being snapped as if it had been a splinter. Across the street at Vicarage every window was broken, glass raining upon the bed in which the Vicar's two boys were sleeping.

Man and Woman Killed.

Right behind the Vicarage was the house of Samuel Smith, a cobbler who lived alone, the youngest of his children having recently married and moved away. He was working late at his bench when a piece of shell or debris tore away a part of his head. A near neighbor oh his, Martha Taylor, an unmarried woman, more than seventy years old, was walking past the house on her way to a corner shop when she was struck and mangled beyond recognition. Her fate was not known until Harry Laws, who escaped from his house after the roof fell in, stumbled upon her body in the darkness. The bomnb which wrought all this destructionfinally bedded itself in a hole at least six feet deep and four feet wide.

Throughout today the citizens of Yarmouth inspected this ravaged area. THE TIMES correspondent was guided by the Rev. William McCarthy, rector of St. Peter's. He was much moved at the loss of life and the suffering, but calm, determined, and uncomplaining. Standing in his study with the biting rain sweeping in through the broken windows he repeated the words of his sermon after the bombardment of Yarmouth two months ago. He said:

"No patriot will hesitate to admit that the destruction of a town on the east coast would be a small price to pay for the safety of England and the empire. It is our privilege who live on the east coast to be in the firing line, and we should brace ourselves to face the position with brave hearts."

This was the spirit of all with whom the correspondent talked. In no otherpart of the city was the damage comparable with that done in the St. Peter's Plain district. This was chiefly due to the fact that other bombs did not explode. In Garden Lane a bomb fell in the stable of a butcher, and without exploding came to rest in the hay in a pony's stall, where, according to the owner of the pony, it was kicked about all night until it was discovered in the morning and turned over to the representatives of the War Office. In fact this pony is the hero of Yarmouth today, and everybody who begins to talk about the raid starts with this story.

Panic Soon Ended.

The bomb which exploded on the Fish Quay partly wrecked some adjoining offices and broke a great many windows, and another bomb shook up the grandstand at the Denes Race Course.

But Yarmouth has taken the whole thing with unshakable complacency. In the shop windows are displayed bits of bomb casings. "Business as Usual" was the watchword, as everybody went about their occupations today. Even last night, according to the best information obtainable, the panicky state only lasted a few minutes, during which time those indoors rushed into the street and those outside tried to find convenient cellars.

All today one of the unexploded bombs which had not been sent to London was on exhibition in the drill hall and great crowds walked by it. It was a pear-shaped missile 40 inches around the base and 23 inches tall and weighing 90 pounds. The fishing population said it looked like a "fishpallet," or bladder, used to float nets.

SUPPORTS ZEPPELIN'S THEORY.

Weight of Bombs Regarded as Proof of Dirigible's Presence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Was it a Zeppelin or two or three German aroplanes that raided the east coast last night? I have just completed a hundred-mile motor tour in the track of the raider or raiders and must confess that the problem is incapable of solution.

There is strong evidence to support both contentions, and of course it may be that there were both a Zeppelin and an aeroplane escort. The police generally assert officially that the craft were aeroplanes. On the other hand, a Yarmouth police officer declared to me that he saw the bomb-dropper and it was most certainly a Zeppelin.

The tremendous havovc caused by the bombs which fell on the fish wharf and near the junction of St. Peter's Plain and Larcaster Road supports the Zeppelin theory, and still more significant is the fact that one of the bombs had two propellers. These form strong presumptive evidence that the missile was dropped, but was discharged from an aerial torpedo tube, such as is fitted to the Zeppelins, and the fact that nearly all agree that flashes in the sky preceded these explosions would seem to indicate ehe discharge of the missile rather merely dropping it on its errent of destruction. On the other hand, the damage by the bombs varied enormously, indicating that the noise made by the raider or raiders was infinitely greter than that caused by an aeroplane, others declare with equal emphasia the opposite.

Yarmouth Warned.

For the purpose of the raiderss' mission it was an ideal night. Scarcely a breath of air was stiring, and although ove Yarmouth itself there hung a mist, in most districts the stars shone brightly fom an absolutely cloudless sky. The aerial raider was first seen at Potter Heigham by a signalman on the railway. It was then directing its searchlights on the allway, and obviously using the railway line as a guide to Yarmouth. The signalman promptly telephoned to Yarmouth that an airship was coming, but, as one of the town officials put it today, "the message scarcely had been received when the 6eppelin was here."

The spot where the most damage was doneand where the two victims were killed was close to the junction of St. Peter Plain and Lancaster Road. The bomb fell just in front of St. Peter's Villa and for fifty yards in every direction and for about 100 yards in on direction, there is not a window unbroken. All of the windows on one side of St. Peter's Church and shattered. St. Peter's Plain resembles nothing so much as a street that has been condemned and in which the buildings are being demolished by housebreakers. A hole 3 feet deep and about 7 feet in diameter yawns a few feet from where only yesterday stood the wall of the drawing room of St. Peter's Villa, but the wall of the room no longer exists, and the bay window of a bedroom above likewise has disappeared. Nearly the entire front of the house collapsed and now is nothing but a heap of loose bricks and mortar mingled with couches, chairs, doors and pictures. Through the bedroom floor bulges some of the furniture and a hole fully 4 feet square has been blown through the wall dividing the drawing room from the living room. The pictures, doors, ceilings and everything came down with a crash, yet Edward Ellis, who occupied the place, escaped with nothing worse than a bad scalp wound.

Pinned Under Debris.

"I had only just got into the house and sat down," he said, "when there was the biggest crash I ever heard in my life, and I felt the house falling about my ears. Three doors and a window fell right on top of me, pinning me down. The mortar blinded me and the soot choked me, and I tell you candidly I was frightened.

"How long I lay pinned there I don't know, but at last two or three men came in and found me. It was a mercy that my wife and family were away, otherwise some of us must have been killed. We couldn't all have escaped. I call it providential."

For thirty yards around St. Peter's Villa the interior of every house is a wreck, and the exteriors badly damaged. Parts of the roofs have been blown off, the spouting hurled down, the windows or their frames blown out, and the walls pitted with marks of flying shells.

Two Raiders Attacked Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YARMOUTH, England, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A second aircraft appeared over this town about 12:15 o'clock this morning, but no bombs were dropped by it. It is now considered certain that there were two machines, and that the first did not come back again, although there was an interval of four hours.

The first machine was noticed to come directly over Newtown, between Caistor and Yarmouth, thus showing that the pilot knew exactly where he was going. Flashlights were observed playing hither and thither from the machine over the town. The pilot steered his way over the rifle butts. The waterworks are near the spot where the first bomb was dropped. The second bomb was dropped within twenty yards of the drill hall, where 1,300 national reserves are quartered. It brought down the ceiling of the hall and shattered windows in all directions.

Samuel Smith, a cobbler, was sitting in his window mending a pair of boots when a part of his head was blown off. A third bomb fell near the fish market, and was presumably intended to destroy any ships that might be in the harbor.

When the first bomb was dropped the authorities knew at once what had happened. In the Hippodrome, where there was a crowded house, it was announced that there was a ship ashore. The noise of the bomb, it was believed, would naturally be taken for the gun summoning the lifeboat crew. The soldiers and sailors in the house were at once called out, and immediately afterward the curtain was dropped and the public, seeing that something serious had happened, left the house. The soldiers directed them to their homes. Some were hurriedly sent into the underground lavatories. The people did as they were advised, and the streets were quickly emptied of all except police and military.

I am not able to find out from any authority whether the invading machines were Zeppelins or aeroplanes, but it is established that they were carrying searchlights and made a sound which is described to me by some of the military like the rolling of kettledrums.

THINK SPIES AIDED RAIDERS.

King's Lynn Officials Says Germans Found Targets in the Dark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KING'S LYNN, England, Jan. 20., (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Two civilians were killed, seven more or less injured, two houses completely and a third partly demolished and about 120 damaged—forty or fifty extensively. Add to these the damage to the church at Snettisham and the fact that a dozen women and children are left homeless, and you have the sum total of the aerial raiders' achievements in their dash to and bombardment of King's Lynn.

The Germans must have known all that there is to be known regarding the topography of the country between Hunstantown and the coast, where they first hovered over British territory, and King's Lynn, the limit of their flight inland. Indeed, so far as the town itself is concerned, the Germans proved themselves more familiar with certain features than, as one official put it, many of the inhabitants themselves. This fact, which is perhaps the most striking of all associated with the raid, points to the obvious conclusion that the German Intelligence Department was an active force in the district long before August last.

From first to last the Zeppelin—for all accounts insist that it was such—hovered over the town no longer than ten minutes; but in that time the crew succeeded in dropping six or seven bombs, circling over the town twice, and then making off in the inky blackness of the night. Two bombs were launched at an oil storage tank, but fell wide. One of them which was dropped in a garden dug a pit twelve yards in circumference and from four to five feet deep—just such a pit as the "Jack Johnsons" are making in France.

The Zeppelin appears to have moved toward the centre of the town, where the Post Office stands. This is the only building in this vicinity providing the least object to an enemy, and it is concluded that the bomb which fell among the thickly packed cottages in the working-class area, 200 yards distant, was intended for this building. It was this bomb which caused the loss of life entailed by the raid, and some of the more serious injuries.

The iarship went on to the railway station, where two more bombs were loosed. They fell one on each side of the tracks, on the grass, within three or four yards of them. A train of empty cariages standing on a siding, close by a lage shed, used to house the King's train when his Majesty is at Sandringham, had every window on the near side, and mony on the other, shattered. No other damage was done.

All accounts agree, by the way, in asserting that the Zeppelin's machinery was plainly audible, "like the noise of a motor car at the door," thus indicating that the airship was flying low. There are those who say that they saw the craft, but the weight of evidence is against them.

A Police Inspector who was on duty during the whole episode avers without the least hesitation that at no time was the Zeppelin visible. The bombs as they fell are said to have emitted a bright flame, which led to the impression that the aircraft was using a searchlight.

Throughout the bombardment the Inhabitants behaved with marked calm.

"There was nothing approaching a panic," said Chief Constable Hunt, in paying a warm tribute to the townspeople for their moderation, and the citizens reciprocated by testifying to the courage of the police and soldiers, who were active in the face of danger, advising and aiding all who needed help.

Chief Constable Hunt is inclined to the view that the whole series of raids was the work of only one Zeppelin.

KING'S LYNN, England, Jan. 20.—The body of a woman, the widow of a soldier, recently killed at the front, was recovered from her demolished home today. This makes the second death recorded here as a result of aerial raid.

The streets of King's Lynn were this morning virtually paved with glass, and souvenir hunters have been picking up pieces of bombs.

An outstanding feature of the raid appears to have been the skill with which the German airmen, in the darkness, followed their route and dropped bombs in the vicinity of King George's house at Sandringham and Queen Alexandra's bungalow at Snettisham, as well as at the docks, water works, and railroad station here and at the Grimeton ammunition depot.

TRIED TO HIT KING'S HOME.

German Aircraft Cruising Above Sandringham Foiled by Darkness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANDRINGHAM, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There are some people who believe that the chief objective of the hostile airmen was the King's home at Sandringham. Happily, whatever plans the raiders may have had on the King's home were completely foiled.

In the first place the Royal Family had left for London. This may have been unknown to the Germans. They have made important mistakes in dates before. Secondly, there is the fact to be remembered that with all the improvements in airships and all the perfection to which their navigation by map and compass has been brought, they have to be steered in darkness and by what a sailor calls dead reckoning. The darkness that was so much in their favor for concealment purposes must have made the task of fixing their exact whereabouts very difficult.

That they cruised to and fro over Sandringham is established. Several persons living under the very shadow of the King's home told me today that between 10:45 and 11:30 o'clock they heard the roar of motors high overhead. But groping blindly in the darkness and cruising to and fro in an effort to find their desired goal the airmen strayed too far afield.

All sorts of rumors of bombs dropping in and around Sandringham met me as I motored toward that area. I was able to establish that the nearest bomb to the King's home fell exactly four miles away as the aeroplane flies. This was in Snettisham, due north of Sandringham. Here a bomb fell in a field on a hillside within 150 yards of the picturesque old church. The explosion shattered all the windows at the west end of the church and one on the north side.

Among many conflicting opinions as to the nature of the air craft, I had a very definite statement from a prominent resident of the village. He said that just before the explosion he saw a Zeppelin pass overhead very low down, "no higher than the church tower." He is familiar with the appearance of Zeppelins and is convinced that the raider was of that type.

DIRIGIBLE SEEN AT CROMER.

Big Craft Probably Accompanied by an Aeroplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CROMER, England, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German air raiders came following a day of thick fog. One of their objectives was Cromer, but they failed miserably to locate it, thanks to its inky darkness.

It was about 8 o'clock at night that the aircraft approached the coast at Bacton, twelve miles east of Cromer. There they separated, Yarmouth having a visit from some and Sheringham from the others.

Cromer was enveloped, and this may have caused the visitors to mistake Sheringham for this place. At any rate, a tremendous noise was heard overhead about 8:30 o'clock, which made it clear that no ordinary aeroplane was in the air. The noise was more like much heavy motor traffic. There was no doubt that a Zeppelin was making its way westward.

There may have been both a Zeppelin and an aeroplane, one being farther inland than the other. The first passed over East Runton. It was at a much lower altitude than when it was over Cromer. It was described by one man who saw it as a glorified sausage in the air. No lights were visible.

Apparently it went out to sea, and so passing Sheringham came in again on the western side from the direction of Weybourne. Circling over Sheringham and the Beeston Hill, it came back toward Cromer. It made two or three circles over the Cromer gas works, as though undecided what to do, and then took a northeasterly course seaward.

Later the Zeppelins visits to the Hunstanton, King's Lynn, and Sandringham neighborhood became known.

A report was in circulation that the aircraft was shown the direction of its route by a road car, which is said to have been seen by several persons dashing along the main road from Wells to Lynn at high speed.

BOMB SMASHED GIRL'S CHAIR.

She Was Sitting on It, but Escaped with Scratch on Nose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHERINGHAM, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Sheringham has come off very lightly in the air raid. Not a soul was hurt and the damage to property was practically nil. So ineffective, in fact, has been the long-talked-of visit of the German Zeppelin that today the inhabitants have been treating the affair more or less as a joke, and gibes at the Germans for their futile efforts have been heard on every hand. Not a resident of Sheringham has left town for safer parts and not one intends doing so. The motto is: "Business as usual."

It seems that all the raider was able to do was to drive a two-foot-deep hole into a piece of waste land and damage, not seriously, the bedroom of a workman's cottage. In this instance no one was injured, although a chair on which Mary Smith, aged 13, was sitting was smashed. The girl suffered nothing more than a very slight scratch on the nose.

As at the other places visited, the first intimation given to the people that anything was amiss was the terrific whirring of the engines. Local people have during the last five months become fully acquainted with the sound of the engines of our own aeroplanes. They knew at once that this noise was of more powerful craft.

ENGLAND MINIMIZES RAID.

Aircraft a Failure in Such Attacks, Is the General View.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Cabinet Minister whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw today answered a question respecting the German air raid on Norfolk with a contemptuous shrug of his shoulders. That gesture represents as nearly as possible the general attitude of the English public toward "the latest instance of German frightfulness." The loss of innocent lives and the destruction of civilian private property are of course deplored, but the prevailing tendency is to consider that last night's experience demonstrates that the effectiveness of Zeppelins or other airships, from both a military and moral point of view in so far as the attacks on England are concerned has been greatly exaggerated in Germany.

There is not the slightest indication of a tendency toward a panic having been created. The military value of the raid on "poppyland" escapes observation.

"This blind barbarian vengeance" says The London Star, "doesn't terrify us. Rather do we deduce from its comparative impotence new confidence in the triumph of right over might."

"It is true," says The Westminster Gazette, "that we all bitterly resent the loss of life which these attacks caused, but their only effect is to have made us more resolved than ever to achieve decisive victory over the foe, who thus elects to fight without scruple, as a distinguished German recently said."

One or two papers urge retaliation along lines indicated as possible by Winston Churchill after the British raid on the Dusseldorf Zeppelin sheds, but these are in the minority. What all agree in is that the air raid will still further rouse the fighting blood of Great Britain.

The Daily Mail says: "To the victims of this cruel raid the sympathy of the nation and indeed, of the world will go forth. They have been slain for no military purpose. Yarmouth is not a fortified town and if it were notice should have been given, under the Hague convention's which Germany has signed, to the civilian population before any bombardment. The Germans have acted at Yarmouth as their cruisers acted at Hartlepool and Scarborough and their troops at countless places in Belgium and France.

"To destroy a number of cottages, to break a number of panes of glass in a town and to kill or mutilate some small number of its population, cannot cow the spirit of a great nation or aid in achieving German success. The British people will be more and more inclined to set their teeth and redouble their exertions, the more often German cruisers and German aircraft repeat these wanton and discreditable attacks upon open towns and unoffending civilians.

"It grows clearer with each month of war that the immunity which non-combatants away from the actual scene of fighting formerly enjoyed has passed away. The airship of today is a new and imperfect instrument, but as it is improved every town and village will be open to assault from air, against which it will be as difficult to guard as it is at sea to find protection for the surface ship against the submarine, but for the present the results achieved hardly realize the bloodthirsty anticipation of Count Zeppelin's employers."

The Daily News editorially calls all the neutral countries to protest against the barbarous German action. It says in part:

"A serious question is raised by the methods to which Germany is resorting, and it concerns the whole world just as much as this country.

"Aeroplanes have established their uses in this war for purposed reconnaissance, and in that respect it is not too much to sayq that they have permanently revolutionized warfare. But the purposes to which the Germans have put their Zeppelins and Taubes at Antwerp, at Paris, and now at Yarmouth, introduce a new savagery into warfare. In the last case it is the clearest defiance of every conceivable rule of civilised war.

"It is perhaps impossesible to bring home to the German conscience, in its present state, the full monstrouaness of this course of conduct and all that it eventually entails, but the neutral powers owe it to themselves and to the world to make it clear that they, for their part, utterly reprehend the senseless cruelty which the Germans regard as a glorious military exploit—the murder of helpless old women and a shoemaker.

"Passive disapprobation is hardly a sufficient security against the growth of a spirit which, if it were to spread unchecked, would poison and degrade the atmosphere of the whole world. The stamp of the neutral world's uncompromising condemnation should be put upon it unhesitatingly and at once.

"Germany might, of course, elect to ignore and defy the censure of her neighbors. That is her affair, but at least the practice of civilized countries would have been made clear and secured against a relapse into the very repulsive form of barbarism."

THE PARSEVAL DIRIGIBLES.

Non-Rigid Craft Far Inferior to Zeppelins in Endurance.

The Parseval dirigible balloons, which English aeronautical experts are inclined to believe, were the type of aircraft that figured in the raid on the east coast of England or Tuesday night, differ from the Zeppelins in that they are non-rigid and have only one gas chamber. When the war began Germany had five of this type of airship, and there has been no news to the effect that she has increased the number. These five were the

	Displacement. Tons.	Speed Per Hour. H. P.	Endurance in Miles. Hours.
P. IV.	10	360	42 20
P. III.	10	400	40 12
P. I.	9	220	37 8
P. L.	8.8	220	34 ..
P. II. Ersatz	8	360	32 ..

The average displacement of a Zeppelin is 30 tons, its horse power 720, its speed 50 miles an hour, and its endurance 30 hours. It will be seen how inferior the Parseval appears by comparison. The chief advantages of the Parseval are its easy mode of transportation and of inflation; but these are said to be discounted by its instability in more than a moderate wind and the danger to the occupant in case its single envelope be ignited or pierced. Even German military experts have declared that the usefulness of the Parseval is limited to local scouting and to quick transportation from one base to another.

WE ARE BEHIND IN AIRCRAFT

This Arm of Our Service Gravely Slighted, Says Congressman Butler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—"The United States is far behind the times in the matter of military aircraft," said Representative Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, today, discussing the lack of progress made by this country in developing aeronautics in modern warfare.

"The warring nations of Europe are invading every possible market of the world with offers to purchase aerial craft for war purposes," said Mr. Butler. "Daily reports from the war zone tell of the important part being played by aeronautics. In the face of these well-known facts, I do not think the United States is doing as much for the national defense in this direction as it should.

"The Naval Appropriation bill, now pending in the House, contains an appropriation of a lump sum of $1,000,000 for aeronautics. But even this sum, small as it is, is not all available for strengthening the navy's air fleet during the next fiscal year. In fact, as I now understand, only about one-third of it can be used for that purpose.

"The word 'aircraft' is cut out of the appropriation for construction and repair, and aviation experiments are cut out of the Bureau of Navigation. This means that the cost of maintenance and upkeep of aircraft and of all experimental work for 1916, must come out of the $1,000,000, also no provision is made for public works at Pensacola in the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which means that hangars, dirigible sheds, hydrogen plants, &c., for the United States Navy aeronautic station at Pensacola must likewise come out of this lump sum.

"After making necessary allowances for the cost of experimental work, hangars, sheds, &c., it is estimated that there remains a total of only $360,000, which represents the amount that can be expended in 1916 for new aircraft. This sum will purchase twenty-four aeroplanes with no dirigibles, or one dirigible with no aeroplanes."

HOLLAND PROTEST AGAINST AIRSHIPS?

Amsterdam Expects Representations to Germany About Flights Over Netherlands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—German aircraft passed over Holland from west to east last night.

It is expected that the Dutch Government will point out to Germany that the repeated flights of German aircraft over Holland are not conformable to the attitude of a belligerent to a neutral country.

In this connection may be recalled the outcry, made by the German press with regard to the alleged violation of Swiss territory on the occasion of a British visit to Friedrichshaven.

CANNONADING IN NORTH SEA.

Firing Heard Yesterday East of the Island of Borkum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—From Uthutzen news has just arrived that yesterday afternoon heavy cannonading was heard east of the Island of Borkum.

It is noted in this connection that cannonading was heard over the North Sea yesterday from Vlieland, where airships were seen.

CONVICT WANTS TO FIGHT.

"Motor Bandit" Begs for Freedom to Defend Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A well-known Paris lawyer, Emilie Michon, has just received an extraordinary appeal from Devil's Island, the scene of Dreyfus's prison life, written by a former client, Jean de Boe, a member of Bonnot's gang of "motor bandits."

De Boe, who was condemned to ten years' penal servitude for his part in the crimes of the gang, writes: "My poor Belgium suffers under the tyrant's heel. It is my greatest grief that I am unable to take up arms to defend her. Yet devotion to my country is my strongest passion, while I am doubly grieved by my inability to fight and my enforced separation from my family in the hour of trial. If only I might have a rifle and a place in the ranks defending Dixmude and Ypres against the Teuton oppressor, whom I would make pay dearly for my hours of anguish here! Take pity on my atrocious situation—full of courage and energy, yet compelled to impotent uselessness."

NEW DRIVE TO PARIS?

German Attempt to Break Through at Soissons Has Been Anticipated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans so far have been unable to pursue the temporary advantage obtained during the heavy fighting around Soissons last week. They are busy with their dead and wounded, for they paid a dreadful price in human life for the few villages which lay between them and the Aisne.

It is reported to me, however, that they are bringing up fresh reinforcements, and public opinion in Paris, in spite of its supreme confidence in the French troops, s not altogether easy at this profound calm which seems to herald another attempt to storm a way to Paris by the passage of the Aisne and the capture of Soissons.

It is possible that the heavy losses experienced by the Germans and their knowledge that the French are now in the strongest position possible on the south side of the Aisne and to the east of the German position on the northern bank may have discouraged the German Headquarters Staff from making another offensive movement for some time; but, on the other hand, it is considered probable that the Germans will resume the offensive in a desprate effort to break a way through before their position becomes more intolerable owing to certain facts with which they are perfectly familiar, but over which a discreet silence must still be maintained. They are two miles nearer Paris than they were after their first retreat to the Aisne, but further away than ever from a military point of view.

The French censors have permitted the publication of certain information regarding the defenses between Soissons and the capital, which are at least fully enough to show that the way would be a Via Dolorosa to any German army which endeavored to force even a mile or two of theroad. Paris has no more need dto feel nervous now than before "the affair at Crouy," and, apart from the inevitable croakers and neurasthenics, is resolutely cheerful.

GERMANS SHELL SOISSONS.

Hotel de Ville and Barracks Are the Principal Targets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A correspondent who has been allowed to enter and leave Soissons returned to Paris last night. The town, he said, was being bombarded intermittently yesterday afternoon. the Hôtel de Ville and the barracks seeming to be the principal marks. The houses in several streets were burning.

HEARS FRANCIS JOSEPH MAY SOON ABDICATE

Rome Has Story That He Is Resolved, Despite Danger of Hungary's Secession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is insistently rumored that the Emperor Francis Joseph, while fully realing the danger of the secession of Hungary if he does so, has decided to abdicate the throne of the Dual Monarchy.

FRENCH GENERALS OPTIMISTIC.

Foch Predicts Victory—Durbals Says Germans Are Seeking Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20. — L'Intransigéant prints extracts from an interview obtained by a representative of Lectures pour Tous with Gens. Fouch and Durbal. The former shows the greatest optimism.

"The situation is wholly satisfactory," he says. "The Germans can do nothing against us. My Generals, Durbal and Maudhuy, are heroes. Gen. Grossetti, commanding the Ypres army, is invulnerable, though he exposes himself recklessly. You may expect great events soon. We are determined to win and will never abandon the task until we are victorious."

Gen. Durbal is equally confident. "When I first arrived at my post in the north," he says, "I was forced to attack the Germans daily, owing to the necessity of making them think my weak force strong. Now that reinforcements have arrived, I tell you the Germans will never advance farther. Don't believe the bluff about their wonderful fortifications; I know about that. Why, we could break their line at any point at any minute we wanted to do so. Already they are trying peace negotiations through the King of the Belgians. How childish! They are beaten, I tell you, whenever and wherever we attack."

WOUNDED 97 TIMES.

French Major Recovering — Decorated with the Legion of Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—(Special Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Major Dercle of the French Army Medical Service must hold the record. He has been wounded ninety-seven times and has so far recovered that he is looking forward tc going to the front again. Most of his injuries were exceedingly slight, but three months ago he was seriously wounded in three places and brought back to Paris fro treatment. He has been decorated with the Legion of Honor.

FRENCH TRADE LOSS HEAVY.

Foreign Commerce in 1914 $400,000,000 Below 1913 Tota.l

PARIS, Jan. 20.—France's foreign commerce diminished in value 2,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000) in ten months of 1914 from that of the same period in 1913, according to figures compiled by the customs administration.

BERLIN, (Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—German production of pig iron in December is given as 854,000 tons, as compared with 587,000 tons in August, the first month of the war.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Capt. Channery and His French Pilot Fall to Death Near Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—An aeroplane accident, involving the death of a British officer, Capt. Channery, occurred on Monday afternoon at the Qual de Javel, near Auteuil.

The French pilot Laporte, with an English observer on board, was testing a Voisin biplane belonging to the Paris squadron when the breaking of a wire caused him to lose control. The machine swerved wildly for some moments as the pilot tried to maintain its balance, and then fell on the railway tracks bordering the Seine, and immediately burst into flames.

Laporte jumped clear at the last moment, but died just after his removal to the hospital. Channery was held fast under the machine and was burned to death.

BRITISH TAKE BELGIAN TOWN.

Win Frelinghuysen, Near Armentieres, After an Artillery Duel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I am in a position to say categorically that in the last week a considerable success has been scored by the British troops

Following up their repeated artillery successes in the neighborhood of Lille, the British have in the last few days taken from the Germans the little country town of Frelinghuysen on the Franco-Belgian frontier, 3½ miles from Armentières, northeast of it on the main road that runs northwestward out of Lille to Warneton and Ypres, and situated at the point where this road crosses the River Lys.

White Rock WATER

SERVED AT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE AS WELL AS THE MOST POPULAR DANCES.

RUMANIAN STUDENTS ARE ORDERED HOME

Those in Switzerland Get Telegrams—Country Said to Be Determined to Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — All the Rumanian students at Swiss universities have received telegraphic orders to join their regiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The special envoy of Bulgaria, ex-Foreign Minister Ghenadieff, yesterday conferred with Signor Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

The conference was secret, but it is known to have related to Bulgaria's attitude in case of Rumania's intervention, which is considered inevitable. M. Ghenadieff will also confer with Premier Salandra.

The Rumanian ex-Foreign Minister, M. Diamandy, who is also here, says Rumania is determined to intervene, even if Italy remains neutral. In his opinion Bulgaria's attitude will depend upon the result of M. Ghenadieff's mission here.

BANKS MOVED FROM CRACOW.

Non-Fighting Population Ordered from the City—Food Scarce.

GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 20.—Dispatches from Budapest state that the Governor of Cracow has ordered the partial evacuation from the city and its suburbs of women, children, and men unfit for military service. They have received forty-eight hours in which to leave.

The men over military age but who are still active have been formed into a civic guard. The banks have been transferred to iVenna. Provisions of all kinds, it is stated, are scarce in Cracow.

100,000 ARMENIANS IN NEED.

Central Relief Committee at Tiflis Cables Here for Help.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The condition of 100,000 Armenians, who have migrated from Turkish territory to Russian Transcaucasia, is described as deplorable, in a cablegram from the Central Committee for Armenian Relief, at Tiflis, received today by Miran Sevasly, Chairman of the Armenian National Defense Committee. The message was authorized by Catholicos Scuranian, Primate of the Armenian Church, and bore the signature of Bishop Mesrop. It read:

"As a result of the war with Turkey about 100,000 Armenians have migrated to the Caucasus to save themselves. The situation is extremely deplorable. Many are dying of cold and hunger. In order to save our people from ruin great assistance is necessary. In the name of these martyrs we beg you to organize for collections of money. Address contributions to Thourinoff, Director of Bank of Currency, Tiflis."

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL MOVED

Seat of Commonwealth Government Transferred Temporarily to Sydney.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 20.—The seat of the Commonwealth Government has been transferred temporarily from Melbourne to Sydney.

Minister of Defense Pierce has declared that there is no limit to the number of troops the Australian Commonwealth will send to the front.

A German Lieutenant has been arrested at Glenorry on a charge of espionage. Plans of wireless plants and maps of various parts of Australia were found in his possession.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The brief announcement from Melbourne of the transfer of the seat of the Commonwealth Government from Melbourne to Sydney finds no explanation in London. The High Commissioner of Australia in London, Sir George H. Reid, says he is unable to throw any light on the move, unless it be connected with the question of defense, Sydney being the main centre of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth.

Freight Traffic Open to Skierniewice

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 20.—The Prussian Railways announce the opening of private freight traffic to Skierniewice, which lies only a few miles to the rear of the German positions on the Rawka River, in Russian Poland. The connections for freight traffic heretofore have reached only as far as Wloclawek.

HAIR and Its Preservation, by Dr. Richard W. Muller, Prof. Illust. 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR gray hair and their treatment by the Quartzlamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Transl. and ed. by Dr. R. W. Muller. 87 ill. In press. W. B. Jenkins Co., Pub.

The Shop that Sells "STANDARD" DESKS is busy WHY? Ask Charles E. Matthews "The Desk Man." 31-33 E. 28th Street, N. Y. "Our service counts but does not cost."

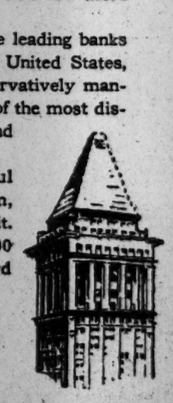
GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

This Company's deposits have grown to more than $140,000,000 during its eleven years of business.

AS DEPOSITS grew, capital and surplus were correspondingly increased. Beginning in October, 1903 with capital and surplus of $1,500,000, repeated increases have been made, and now the Company's Capital, Surplus, and Profits are more than $22,000,000.

The Company's depositors include leading banks and trust companies throughout the United States, many of the largest and most conservatively managed firms and corporations, many of the most discriminating individuals of large and moderate resources.

Such facts are worthy of thoughtful consideration by every person, firm, and corporation having funds to deposit. Interest is paid on balances of $1,000 and upwards. Call or write in regard to any banking or trust business.



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CONCEDED to be the best downtown restaurant for luncheon or dinner.
Prices—as reasonable as any other downtown restaurant.
Service and cooking excellent—*Music*—
Banquet Room.

WAR TO GIVE US NEW TRADE POSITION

For First Time We Have a Real Favorable Balance, Says Chief of Federal Bureau.

GREAT EXPANSION COMING

After the War Many Advantages Hitherto Enjoyed by European Countries Will Have Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—For the first time in history the United States is "experiencing the sensation of a real trade balance" in its favor, Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told the Illinois Bankers' Association at its annual dinner here tonight.

"As a result of the developments abroad during the last six months," Dr. Pratt said, "we have turned the corner and are facing a new era of business expansion in this country—an era which has made the term 'home market' obsolete and archaic and put in its place the unfamiliar term of 'world market.'"

He explained that, while the export excess in favor of the United States had ranged annually for fourteen years from $250,000,000 to $650,000,000, "invisible factors" had made this only an apparent favorable balance.

The change began on July 1, he said, and by Dec. 31 the trade balance exceeded remittances by $133,000,000, due to the huge exportation of foodstuffs, merchandise, and gold and silver. At the same time came "a period of export capitalism, and we are just at the point of expanding into the world's markets."

To illustrate "export capitalism" Dr. Pratt cited the Swedish loan of $25,000,000, the Argentine loan of $15,000,000, and the Russian loan of $25,000,000.

"This will of course be a very slow movement at first," he added, "because we must pay our interest charges abroad and naturally a considerable amount of liquidation in American securities will take place, thus utilizing a part of this favorable balance in reducing our foreign debt. But we have turned the corner."

Turning to the effects of the European war on international finance, Dr. Pratt said information now at hand placed the total of war loans, made by the belligerents, at $6,000,000,000, all at high rates of interest.

"The income expected and obtained on investments in Europe," he continued, "has been much less than that prevailing or expected in this country. This war will, however, be succeeded by a period of high interest. It will be succeeded by a period of intense demand for capital for reconstruction purposes. The stock of capital is being depleted and it is more likely that financial exhaustion rather than military exhaustion will determine the final result.

"At the close of the war, then, Europe will not have much advantage over us in the matter of cheap capital."

Dr. Pratt said American trade development in Latin America had been hampered by long-term credit extended by European nations.

"After her present debts are liquidated," he aserted, "Europe will be prepared to keep her working capital tied up in a floating debt, and European manufacturers will be no more willing to give long time credit than our own. Again, we will be on a parity with European nations."

Reviewing the situation in Latin-American countries Dr. Pratt said the war had dealt them a hard low; their products were tied up in their warehouses for the most part, and must be held or sold at a loss. To stimulate American trade with these countries, he said, extension of long-time credit, the organization of a syndicate pool to make specific advances, the purchase in the United States of Latin-American securities, and the establishment of American banks in those countries were the plans that had been proposed. The last suggestion, he said, was the most important, and the other three depended largely upon its accomplishment.

NOVELIST ASSAILS GERMANS

Miss Van Vorst, on Flying Visit, Makes Brutality Charges.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, the American novelist, who has made Paris her home for the last twenty-five years, arrived on the Rotterdam from Naples yesterday on a flying visit before returning to her post as nurse in Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's said she was as good an American as ever, but that no one could have gone through four months of nursing, as she had, and not become an ardent supporter American Ambulance at Neuilly. She of the Allies. She accused the German soldiers of committing "the vilest atrocities," and said she could prove every assertion she made.

Miss Van Vorst asserted that if she told all she knew about outrages in Belgium it could not be printed. Her cousin, Count Goblet d'Alviella, a Minister of State and Senator in Belgium, had kept her informed of conditions there, she said, and some of the incidents he described could not be repeated.

Miss Van Vorst was particularly indignant at the methods of Germans to get publicity in this country. On the steamship with her were three American war correspondents, she said. They had gone over with strong leanings toward the Allies, but were returning "violently pro-German."

"Why?" she asked. "First, they tried to get to the front by way of the French and English lines. This failed, because the Allies are not letting any one get to the front. The Allies are not in this thing to be written up. Then they tried the Germans. They found Berlin waiting to greet them with open arms. They were ushered into automobiles and dined by officers, and taken right up to the front—at least they thought so. But the Germans have one or two show places at the front, and they are only near the front, at that. Then after the correspondents' heads are thoroughly tuned, they motor back, and everything is lovely.

"Germany seems to have learned it pays to advertise," said Miss Van Vorst. She intends to return to the American Ambulance in March. She took a course in nursing in London just before the war began, and had scarcely got her Red Cross diploma when the opportunity came to make use of it. She says the general belief in Paris is that the war will last a year or a year and a half longer.

BRYAN ASKS BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN 'INSULT'

Acts on Complaint of the Greenbrier's Captain That Our Flag Was Hauled Down.

GERARD CABLED DETAILS

Cruiser's Officer Said to Have Hauled Flag Down When Taking Vessel to English Port.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Wilson Administration was confronted with another flag incident today when Ambassador Gerard forwarded to Secretary Bryan a cable report from Berlin o nthe hauling down of the American flag from the American steamer Greenbrier, while on her way to Bremen with a cargo of cotton.

The dispatch from Ambassador Gerard embraced the complaint by Capt. Farley of the Greenbrier that there had been improper interference with his steamer by a British cruiser and charges of insults to the flag because the flag was hauled down by a prize crew that boarded the steamer after she had been halted by a shot across her bows. The vessel was taken to a port in England but released after two days' detention.

The American overnment has always taken the position that the national flag of a vessel seized as a prize of war must not be hauled down by the captor until after the case has been handled by a prize court, and that it should then only be hauled down when the decision of the court is against the steamer. This has been the instruction given for many years to American naval officers. It has been the position taken by the American State Department even in connection with the hauling down of the flag of a steamer involved in customs seizures, and this position resulted in an apology being tendered to the United States Government twenty-nine years ago, when Sir Lionel Sackville-West was the British Minister here.

Consequently, when the report from Ambassador Gerard was received at the State Department today, Secretary Bryan sent a cablegram to Ambassador Page, at London, instructing him to bring the Greenbrier case to the attention of the British Government, with a request for an investigation to determine the facts and for an explanation. If the facts are as represented by Capt. Farley it is believed that the British Government, following precedent, will express its regrets at the action of the naval officer who caused the lowering of the flag.

TheGrenbrier, as mentioned in The New York Times of Jan. 16, was one of the first three vessels flying the American flag to enter Bremen as merchant ships bearing such in forty years. These ships were El Monte, the Carcolyn and the Greenbrier. All sailed from American ports with cargoes of cotton for German delivery. They were the first American cotton shipments to go through direct to a German port since the outbreak of the war.

CRUISERS AWAIT DACIA?

British Warships Keeping Vigil Between Havana and Key West.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—It is reported that the British cruisers which have been keeping a vigil for several days, lying off Havana or cruising in the channel between Key West and Havana, are awaiting the steamship Dacia, now loading at Galveston with cotton for Bremen, the British Government threatens to seize as improperly transferred from German to American registry.

The cruiser Bristol and the collier Ridley, lying about four miles out, this morning at 9 o'clock, suddenly left full speed in the direction of Key West, quickly disappearing over the horizon but reappearing again this evening.

WAR RISK ON DACIA'S CARGO.

Federal Bureau May Insure the Cotton, but oNt the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After conferences between Director De Lancy, of the Federal War Risk Bureau, and Secretary McAdoo, it was virtually decided tonight to issue a war risk insurance policy on the cargo of cotton which the steamship Dacia will undertake to carry from Texas to German ports in the face of warning that the British Government will regard the ship as a fair prize for its fleet.

It was indicated that no policy would be written on the ship, although the owners are understood to have sought insurance on the vessel in addition to that already carried in private companies.

Officials of the Treasury were still at work tonight compiling documentary proof that the transfer of the Dacia from the Hamburg-American Line to Edward W. Breitung was bona fide. The policy on the cargo probably will be written when this is completed tomorrow. The rate is expected to be 4 per cent.

It is not understood that the State Department has advised the owners of the Dacia to make the proposed voyage. The Government simply has communicated to the owners the unfavorable attitude of Great Britain, leaving them to take the responsibility of they care to disregard the British warning. At the same time the officials reiterate their belief that the ship will have a good case before a prize court, as the department has been convinced of the genuineness of the purchase.

'AGAINST A WORLD OF ENEMIES'

Kaiser Wires His Aunt of His Determination to Conquer.

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 20.—Emperor William two days ago, on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of William I. as German Emperor at Versailles, sent a dispatch to the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden, in which he said:

"Many thanks for thy greeting on this anniversary of the great historic proceedings at Versailles under the leadership of my high-souled uncle. The feeling of national power engendered at this historic gathering brought inspired homage to the first German Emperor. It is today my task to defend the worthiness of the nation against a world of enemies; and, God willing, I will carry out this patriotic task victoriously at the head of a united Fatherland, filled with the spirit of the willing sacrifice of the determined German nation."

Count von Spee, who in times of peace is a preacher at Cologne, has sent a dispatch to Berlin from General Headquarters, in which he says he recently breakfasted with the Emperor, who is in very good health and highly gratified at the German victory at Soissons.

Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915.
Any one who misses the opportunity of going one way by the Canadian Rockies makes a great mistake, for this panoramic trip includes twenty-four hours of peaks, canyons, and precipices seen from the observation platform of a Canadian Pacific transcontinental train. The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains friendly relations with all American roads and will gladly send an expert ticket agent fully informed as to services and rates of the connecting lines as well as the Canadian Pacific Railway itself. Let him help you to arrange your trip, absolutely without extra cost to you. Write or phone to W. H. Snell, General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, (phone Spring 2440.)—Advt.

PROTEST AGAINST MISSION TO POPE

British Protestant Societies Condemn the Government for Appointing an Envoy.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The London Council of Protestant Societies, representing sixteen different organizations, and other bodies in sympathy, though not affiliated with the Council, has sent to Prime Minister Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and the leaders of the Opposition the following resolution, unanimously agreed to:

"That this council strongly condemn the action of the Government in advising his Majesty the King to appoint and dispatch a Special Envoy to Pope Benedict XV. The secrecy with which this proceeding was planned and the omission of the Government to consult Parliament with reference thereto the council specially deplore.

"The council further protest against the nation being made to pay the expenses of the mission. They condemn and reject the specious and unsatisfactory excuses set forth in the 'White Paper' as reasons for the dispatch of the Envoy, and they hereby declare their intention publicly to oppose to the utmost of their power, in such manner as time and circumstances may require, the continuance of this mission.

"The council call upon the Government forthwith to bring to an end the mission to the Pope, which is in defiance of our religious and national faith and policy, is a betrayal of our national convictions, is humiliating subservience to the foe of civil and religious freedom, and is a step that is calculated to weaken the ties which cement us to our allies in the present war and to neutral nations."

In addenda, intended to explain and enforce the terms of the resolution, the council express astonishment at the pretexts for this special mission as set forth in the "White Paper," for they can discover no precedent and see no necessity for the sending of a Special Envoy to "congratulate the Pope on his election to the Papacy."

The council would point out, the statement adds, that the Pope has the same facilities for learning the contents of diplomatic documents and of ascertaining the motives of the British Government as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Greek Patriarch, the heads of the Wesleyan Communion and other Nonconformist churches, the Moderators of the Presbyterian churches, the Aga Khan, the leaders of Brahminism and Buddhism, or any other religious bodies; and to single out the Pope for special treatment, to assign him to a place of honor, is dangerous in itself and repugnant to the feelings of millions of the King's most loyal subjects.

BRITISH FREIGHT INQUIRY.

Government Investigate Charges of Extortion Against Shipowners.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Mail is officially informed that the Government is making a special inquiry into the accusations now being made against shipowners. The object is to ascertain whether or not any steps should be taken by the Government to regulate freight rates.

The Daily Chronicle says a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on food supplies was held yesterday in connection with this matter.

Milling, the leading organ of British millers, in an editorial article, says:

"If it be right for the Government to issue maximum prices for groceries, it obviously must be equally right for them to fix maximum prices for freights if that step will produce a result aimed at. Or they may take over the whole of the mercantile marine until the end of the war, as they contemplated taking over the mills if necessity arose."

Milling adds that it cannot see that a body of traders "can be allowed enormously to enrich themselves because the supremacy of our navy has given them a virtual monopoly."

Meetings of grocers' associations in various parts of the country have called on the Government to fix freight rates.

After many weeks of rising prices, wheat fell 18 cents yesterday on the London Exchange.

PRIVATES FREED SERVIA.

Begged Generals to Stop Retreating and Changed Defeat to Victory.

LONDON, Jan. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The sudden Servian right-about-face which transformed seeming defeat and rout into victory and the recapture of Belgrade was ordered by the Servian Staff as a result of the pleading of a committee of private soldiers, according to letters just received here.

"When the Servian retreat began in November," writes an officer who was present at the recapture of Belgrade, "and we had to abandon town after town before the vastly superior forces of the Austrians, there was great discontent throughout the rank and file of the army. When the heart of Shumadia was reached, several regiments were actually on the brink of mutiny.

"Then one regiment sent a deputation of private soldiers to the commander to urge the retreating tactics be abandoned. They argued and pleaded at great length with the General Staff. 'These are our homes,' they insisted, 'and we must defend them. If the Austrians are to take these, let it be over our dead bodies. We cannot retreat any further.'

"Before they left headquarters, they had prevailed, and they returned to their regiment with the assurance that the retreat would be stopped at once.

"That very night the fighting began. No quarter was asked nor given, and the toll of dead, both Austrian and Servian, was terrible. Worst of all, the fighting, despite all our efforts, was indecisive.

"Then it was that Prince Alexander and Gen. Putnik decided to put into execution a plan they had conceived some time before. Unexpectedly old King Peter appeared in the trenches. He spoke to the soldiers as if they were children; he told them stories of Servian prowess in the days of old; he declared his intention of fighting by their side.

"'Here, my children,' he said, 'we must defend our country, our homes, our fields. He who cannot or will not fight to the uttermost should leave the ranks and throw away his gun. He has my permission to return home. Here in these trenches every man must be the bravest. Our lives are nothing, but let us sell them dearly.'

"The quiet eloquence of the old King always created great enthusiasm. Not a man but was stirred, and when the order came to advance, the Servians threw themselves upon the Austrians fiercely. A few moments before the battle was to begin the soldiers were praying fervently. Then they advanced singing and cheering, and the Austrians gave way before that onslaught."

German Socialists Not in Strife.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20, (via London.)—An official statement issued by the Socialist Party at Berlin complains that foreign newspapers continually are publishing letters whereby foreign Socialists are led to believe that there is strife in the Socialist ranks in Germany over the war situation. "Badly informed correspondents," the statement says, "exaggerate paltry occurrences and hush up the really important facts."

SAY GRAND DUKE AWES PACIFIC CZAR

Commander in Chief, Called Dictator, Said to Have Made Veiled Threat to Ruler.

ESCAPES ASSASSIN'S SHOT

Members of Imperial Family and Aristocrats Reported Opposed to War's Continuance.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Aftonbladet of Stockholm, which has one of the best uncensored news pipe lines running out of Russia, in a recent issue prints the following letter from Petrograd "from a well-known source":

"Russia is the land of open secrets. There is one open secret at present writing which everybody is discussing, and that is the relation between the Czar and his uncle, Nicholas Nicholaivitch, Commander in Chief of the army. The conviction is beginning to spread that the Czar and the men around him desire peace with Germany while the Grand Duke Nicholas wills to set his whole existence at stake in order to press the war to a victorious finish. Rasputin, the prophet and miracle-working monk, who has acquired such a hold over the Czar and Czarina, is said to be for peace, and likewise the Dowager Empress. It is known that the very influential family Tanejew belongs to the peace party.

"Rumor has it that during his last visit to the front the Czar had expressed his wish for peace to the Grand Duke, whereupon the latter is said to have replied: 'Your Majesty, then I will continue the war on my own account.' The Czar bowed before this veiled threat. Nicholas Nicholaivitch is now Russia's dictator. He holds the whole war power of Russia in his hands. And those who know this man's colossal energy know also that it is only because of his very great loyalty toward the Czar that he does not employ his power to set the crown on his own head. Nicholas Nicholaivitch is immensely popular with the army, with the common soldier. There are not a few who maintain that after this meeting the Czar has had very real fears for his safety and his crown. One dark evening about a month ago a bullet whistled past the Grand Duke, from the rear, without the man who fired it being discovered. In Russia all things are possible.

"Naturally, by no means all of these rumors and reports are true, but one thing is a fact, and that is that a conflict now rages in Russia between two parties, who are playing for empire. While the poor soldiers are bleeding in Poland the court camarilla is gambling for the stake of the fate of Russia."

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A letter said to have been written by a Russian Princess, a relative of Emperor Nicholas, and published in the Munich Post, was given out in Berlin today by the Over-Seas News Agency.

The letter states that in Russian Court circles it is estimated that the war losses of the Russians up to the end of November amounted to 500,000 hen killed and 1,300,000 wounded or incapacitated by sickness.

Many Russian aristocrats, the letter says, regard the war as a calamity for Russia," and certain relatives of the Emperor, it is further stated, "are endeavoring to break the influence of the Russian Commander in Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas."

According to the writer of this letter, war against Germany was decided upon when President Poincaré and Premier Viviani of France visited Petrograd last July, ten days before the war began. This decision was reached, it is said, after Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and A. P. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France, had sent to the Emperor favorable reports concerning the European political situation.

URUMIAH IS CUT OFF.

Fear for American Missionaries in Persian City—Appeal to Bryan.

At the offices of the Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday a cablegram was received from Tiflis, Caucasus, in which it was stated that Urumiah, Persian Armenia, a centre of missionary activity, had been entirely cut off from communication with the outside world. The situation of the missionaries and other Christians in the city and vicinity was said to be critical, and, it was added, that they were in urgent need of help. The telegram read:

Urumiah in the hands of Turks and Kurds. Cut off from all communication. Situation missionaries and Christians critical. Help urgent there, and for 15,000 refugees here. Reply, care Consulate.

ISAAC YONAN.
PERA MERZA.
JOHN MOSSIE.

Yonan, Merza, and Mossie are Persians engaged in educational work in connection with the Presbyterian missions in Urumiah. They were all educated in the United States, and are naturalized American citizens.

The American missionaries in Urumiah are the Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Allen of London, Ontario, Canada; the Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Coan of Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Cochran of New York City; Miss E. D. Lamme of Wellington, Kan.; Miss N. E. Davis of Easton, Penn.; the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. McDowell of Altoona, Penn.; the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. L. Muller of Haddonfield, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Packard of Pueblo, Col.; the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Shedd of Rye, N. Y., and Miss L. R. Schobel of Holton, Kan.

At the offices of the board it was said that the missionaries at Tabris and Urumiah would doubtless be protected by the authorities. The State Department, however, was communicated with yesterday, and an answer from Secretary Bryan is expected today.

It is probable, the board states, that the Persian Christians, and probably also the Mohammedans, have suffered greatly because of the war. The board will gladly receive contributions for their relief. Subscriptions should be sent to Dwight H. Day, Treasurer, 156 Fifth Avenue.

Urumiah is a city in the Province of Azerbaijan, twelve miles west of the lake of the same name and sixty-four miles southwest of Tabriz. It has between 30,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and is situated on an eminence 4,400 feet above the level of the sea. It has long been a centre of missionary activity.

TURKS REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT

Say 100 Were Killed or Wounded in a Surprise Attack in Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin and London,) Jan. 20.—Announcement is made here that in the course of a night attack on the English forts located on the Shat-el-Arab River, in Arabia, the enemy were taken by surprise and lost 100 in killed and wounded.

A British cavalry division, it is added, attempted to surprise a Turkish cavalry division in the vicinity of Kurna, near the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The attack was made under the protecting fire of a gunboat, but the English suffered heavy loss, and the gunboat withdrew.

The foregoing dispatch contains the first official admission on the part of the Turkish authorities that the British are in possession of the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab River, which opens into the sea at the head of the Persian Gulf. The stream becomes known as the Shat-el-Arab after the junction at Kurna of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers.

An Indian expeditionary force is operating in that region. It was officially announced in London early in December that the Turkish forces at Kurna had surrendered unconditionally and that the place was subsequently occupied by the British, thus giving them control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates to the Gulf.

'DOGS OF WAR' SAVE MANY GERMAN LIVES

'Sanitaetshunde' Find Wounded Who Would Otherwise Die on the Battlefield.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Kaiser's canine conscripts, the "Sanitätshunde," or ambulance dogs, have proved such a success in the west, where they have been employed for several months, that by special order of the Minister of War the number of dogs attached to each ambulance company is to be increased to eight, while at the urgent request of Field Marshal von Hindenburg 250 additional dogs have been sent to the east. How they work is vividly described by the commander of a dog division, who rejoices in the imposing title of "Sanitätshundführer," in the following report:

"At 7 in the evening we started for the battlefield, where we were already eagerly awaited by our grievously wounded comrades. We learned that the enemy had been driven back two or three miles. It was a pitch-dark night, with heavy fog. At the command "Hunt the wounded," the dogs dashed ahead into the woods, we following them as rapidly as possible so that they wouldn't have to bark too long and so draw the enemy's fire on us, for we were now close to his trenches.

"It wasn't long before we heard barking, and we headed in the direction from which it came. The dogs came running back to meet us and guided us ahead until we came upon one poor devil who lay on the ground groaning, his eyes fixed on the dog. 'Help me, dear comrade. For God's sake, give me something to drink!' he cried out to us. I gave the poor fellow some coffee from my flask, then put him on a stretcher and had him carried back, while we again pressed on, for we heard more barking ahead. And so it went all night long, till we had thoroughly searched the battlefield. Fourteen wounded who were found in the dark woods by our dogs could never have been found by our ambulance men and would have been left to their fate. You cannot picture the horror of it. At daybreak we went back to camp with our four-footed brothers in arms, and all hands dropped in their tracks for a much-needed sleep."

From the military hospital at Bonn a member of the engineer corps writes the following testimonial to the ambulance dogs:

"I was wounded in the ankle, and, with several other comrades, including a First Lieutenant, all wounded, hid in the cellar of a house in a small village. We were locked in, either by the inhabitants or other French, who tried to drown us out by running water into the cellar. For three days and nights we stood up to our breasts in water, without food, and had given up all hope of being saved, when presently we heard a dog sniffing around at a small opening in the wall, and then, to our great joy, saw the dog's head. The officer grabbed off his helmet cover and stuck it into the dog's collar, and the dog ran off again, but in about four hours ambulance men came and liberated us. I am convinced that we should have died a miserable death in that cellar if the dog hadn't found us."

No ambulance dogs have as yet been decorated with the Iron Cross though many of their leaders have won it.

PRAISE BRITISH GUNNERS.

But Germans Say Their Field Artillery Is Outranged.

While the British are formidable foes and are under admirable discipline, the fact remains, according to the war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, that their artillerymen are handicapped because of the fact that they have no long-range field pieces capable of competing in a long-distance duel with the heavy German howitzers.

"The Englishmen who are lying opposite the army with which I was stationed in the northwest are brave foes," says the German writer. "Their ability must not be underrated. Among them are many men who have seen service from six to twelve years. An officer declared to me that it is as though we are opposing an army of underofficers. Their equipment is practical, their armament good, and their discipline excellent. This is best revealed when English troops are taking prisoners. Under such conditions the French forget all distinctions of rank, while the English soldiers remain submissive to their superiors, obeying their commands punctiliously.

"In battle these veteran soldiers are brave and courageous and give a good example to those troops who have seen little or no service. In the severe combats the English have suffered greatly. It seems that as time goes on the logs of these veterans will be irreparable.

"It is peculiar to the English that they are making use of the two battalions of regiments in different combinations. This is because most English regiments have one battalion stationed in the mother country and the other garrisoned in the colonies. The two battalions thus lose an intimate connection. There were on hand at the beginning of the war only the home battalions. The second battalions had first to be shipped to the theatre of hostilities gradually from their overseas garrisons.

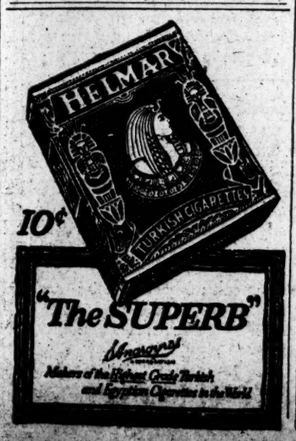
"The English artillery is well equipped and admirably trained. The English have installed chiefly strong divisions of artillery with heavy naval guns. These are, however, mostly flat range guns. High trajectory guns are altogether lacking in the English Army. Therefore the British cannot successfully compete with our 42-centimeter guns, the Austro-Hungarian 30.5-centimeter mortars, or even with our 21-centimeter mortars."

DON'T FEAR CZAR'S NEW ARMY.

Germans Think Repulse Has Averted Danger from It.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Russian offensive at Radzanowa, at Biezun, and at Sierpec, in Northern Poland, near the border of West Prussia, reported in the German official bulletin issued on Tuesday last, appears to have been a part or a continuation of the Russian offensive already reported at the first-named place.

The Russians seem to have received reinforcements in this region and to have advanced in an extended front either directly northward toward the East Prussian frontier or toward the west. Their repulse, as announced by the Germans, is considered by military officials here to have removed any present danger in that loctlity.



'STREETS OF PARIS' TO AID WAR RELIEF

Prominent Men and Women Will Open Novel Exhibition for Lafayette Fund.

GAY CAPITAL IN MINIATURE

Belgian Fund Nears Million Mark —Day's Gifts to Red Cross and Other Funds.

A novel spectacular exhibition to be known as "The Streets of Paris" is to be opened in New York, soon, for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund, the object of which is to furnish comfort kits to the soldiers of France. The executive committee in charge of the exhibition comprises Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss. Janet Scudder, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Emily Sloane, John G. Milburn, W. Forbes Morgan, Charles Scribner, Jr., Gouverneur Morris, W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Ralph J. Preston, Rawlins Cottenet, Mrs. Lee Thomas and Richard Harding Davis.

The exhibition, which is to be complete in every detail for amusement and instructive purposes, will occupy one of the largest auditoriums in New York, and as planned, will be a faithful picture of the French capital as it was prior to the war. The models for the miniature city are being manufactured and prominent architects, both in this country and in France have agreed to give their services in the planning.

The famous Luxemburg Gardens, the Grand Boulevard, the street of Bohemian life, the Latin Quarter, Montmarte with its music halls, the gaieties of the Folies Bergere and Moulin Rouge, the café life, both indoors and out, and a score or more of other phases of Parisian life will be reproduced.

The exact time of opening "The Streets of Paris" will depend to a great degree on the length of time required for the completion of the work. The enterprise will employ more than 1,000 persons in the various departments and establishments. It is the purpose to establish an original institution that will appeal to all classes and be within the reach of all, so far as prices are concerned. The hour of opening each day will be approximately 11 o'clock, the activities continuing until midnight. It will be the object to have the features so numerous and varied as to furnish a full day of entertainment, with cafés at hand at meal times.

DAY'S WORK FOR WAR RELIEF.

Belgian Fund Near Million Mark—Ambulance and Red Cross Gifts.

Belgian relief contributions yesterday amounted to $3,330, which brought the total to $850,382.22. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Mrs. B. Brewster	$500	C. K. Fuilager	$10
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	250	E. C. Smith	10
O. L. Hasey	100	G. R. Davis	10
G. W. Schurman	50	B. B. Renwick	10
A. B. Reid	50	Anonymous	20
J. E. Switzer	50	Miss M. M. Jones	10
G. S. B.	50	Mary R. Eyrd	15
Mrs. A. Strauss	50	E. A. Tiemann	10
Alliance Francaise	250	W. C. Van Benschoten	10
W'nsocket Bureau	100	J. F. Kent	10
Hankhurst Meating	75	B. Dean	10
Ocean, N. Y., Com.	46	John Enequist	25
Mrs. J. B. Jardin	10	J. C. Ritchey	25
San Diego, Cal.	45	E. C. Williams	10
Mary E. Forrest	10	Florence Starr	10
Robert Palin	10	N. Welles	100
Mrs. & Miss Rice	10	W. Goodwin	50
Charles Lemp	10	Elizabeth Goodwin	50
Caroline K. Lee	10	Mary Beardsley	10
G. W. Dyne	10	Brooklyn Eagle	20
Mrs. C. H. Clarke	10	Barrels	14
C. A. Hitchcock	10	W. G. Speers	20
Mary M. Clawson	10	A Friend	200
G. F. Dominick	15	Farmington, Conn., School	100
Mrs. H. G. Pease	11	J. H. Hammond	25
Edith H. Church	15	Anonymous	100
W. G. Van Name	25	Pittsburgh	298
L. D. Chapman	10	Sewickley	80
Mrs. A. H. Smith	25	Mrs. Nesser, (col.)	12
S. J. Newbury	10	M. Epplez (col.)	35
Helen Oxford	10		

The Red Cross yesterday received $1,295.27, making its total $442,928.26. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	$860	Cong. Ch., Elgin, Ill.	$45
Herald (col.)	135	5th Av. Branch	38
W'chester Red C.	62	Wanamaker (col.)	20
Miss L. D. Allen	50	Mary B. Maltby	10
Lasall Sem. girls	50	Memory M. B. H.	10

The Polish Fund, of which Dr. Lewinski-Corwin of 489 Fifth Avenue is Secretary, now totals $16,618.37. Among yesterday's contributors were George Palen Snow and Miss Eleanor C. Hewitt, each of whom gave $100; Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, $35; Emily O. Butler, $20; Elisabeth B. Winton, $10, and Mercersburg Academy boys, $10. An anonymous giver sent $50.

Mrs. Nina L. Duryea of the American Depot in Dinard, France, announces the following subscriptions of $10 or more:

Two ladies	$20	Judge Carr	$00
Mrs. W. B. Jackson	18	Mrs. Morton	50
Mrs. J. W. Dwight	20	Mrs. Van R. Thayer	10
Rebecca Morgan	100	Mrs. Belnap	10
Mrs. T. W. Hiller	150	Mrs. R. E. Bolles	100
Joseph Miller	10	Gertrude Parsons	50
B. F. Dawson	100	Life (col.)	382
Mrs. F. Wilson	15	L. A. Thabaud	20
Mrs. S. W. Chapin	100	Harvey & Co	125
Miss Scarborough	50		

The Fund for Women and Children of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, now totals $53,535.90. Mrs. Whitney acknowledges $250 from the Alliance Française of New York and $10 from G. H. de La Vegue.

The American Ambulance Fund subscriptions which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, is now $308,452.08. Recent contributors include Dr. Richard C. Cabot, $1,000; Joseph H. Choate, $250; Mrs. Choate, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, "Miss A. L. L." and Anton G. Hodenpyl, $100 each; Daughters of Lafayette Post G. A. R., $50, and Mrs. Anton G. Hodenpyl and E. T. H. Talmage, $50 each; James K. Whittemon, Georgina Lowell, and the Windsor Machine Company, $25 each, and M. E. Haller and "M. A. C.," $10 each.

The Vacation Committee, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, has collected $34,063.07, of which $8,614.61 was received yesterday. The subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Grace Dyer	$73	Mrs. Taugerman	$24
Annie Hodenpyl	30	Mrs. J. G. Wentz	373
Mrs. P. Rollins	1,153	Miss E. Hewitt	50
Mrs. H. E. Black	25	Miss M. Hogue	50
Mrs. G. D. Wetmore	100	G. W. Sherrill	12
Mrs. C. S. Smith	25	Mayfair Com.	108
Mrs. R. H. Green	10	Mrs. H. Brown	90
T. M. J. O'Donohue	25	Mrs. T. F. Victor	38
Anonymous	10	Mrs. S. Keyser	27
Mrs. C. P. Williams	25	Anonymous	10
Mercy Com.	150	Lafayette Fund	704
Miss O. Cutting	33	Mrs. Hawkes	21
Miss E. Davis	10	Mrs. Sherrill	53
Mrs. W. Beale	30	Mrs. W. Beale	30
Mrs. W. Dampsey	10	G. A. Sloan	10
Mrs. Taft	10	E. C. Van Norden	25
Mrs. W. Reading	10	Mrs. A. Belmont	10
Miss E. Hewitt	12	Mrs. E. E. Turk	30
Anonymous	18	Mrs. C. G. Morton	10
Mercy Com.	850	Mrs. W. Bliss	100
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	5,000	Mrs. C. Morton	10
Mrs. K. Auerbach	20	Caroline Young	10
Miss M. Parson	25		

The North Carolina Committee of Mercy has raised $2,500. The Committee of Mercy Fund has now passed the $100,000 mark.

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LOANS TO NEUTRALS WILL COME TO US

London Times Says This Will Result from British Government's Restrictions.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The London Times, in an editorial article on the restrictions imposed by the British Government on new public issues of capital, says:

"The emphasis with which the Treasury gives notice that neutral countries must not look to the City of London to provide them with capital is doubtless intentional. The result presumably will be that they will seek it, and, as we hope, find it, in the United States.

"To what extent this temporary abandonment on our part of our historic claim as an international money centre may ultimately affect British banking must necessarily be a question for the present of purely speculative interest, though the immediate results must be felt in the City.

"There are good reasons for believing that financial and industrial conditions after the conclusion of peace are likely to restore all, or more than all, that must now be sacrificed. But while the strain on British finance continues, it is inevitable that much of the international business we have been accustomed to do should pass to the only other country, the United States, which is capable of doing it.

"Neutral countries are our debtors, and it is highly important that the payment of the interest due to us on our investments there should not be suspended during the war owing to financial embarrassment occasioned by it. Instead of our lending them more capital to secure the continuance of our interest payments, it will be more profitable to secure the same results by their obtaining any further loans needed from the United States."

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IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
The Annalist, every Monday, contains articles of paramount interest to investors. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SCHIFF DENIES BANKERS CONTROL

Continued from Page 1.

the American District Company sending small boys into wvice districts to deliver messages?"

"It has not," replied Mr. Schiff with a good deal of emphasis.

"Is an inventory made of the entire assets of the Western Union?"

"That is made once a year. It would go before the Executive Committee and the Directors at the annual meeting."

The Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Then the Chairma nturned the examination toward the Baron de Hirsch Fund. This is one of the great benefactions, like the Rockefeller, Sage, and Carnegie Funds, the amassed wealth of which has aroused the uneasiness of the commission. When the Commissioners arrived in this city Mr. Walsh defined one of the chief objects of this visit as the consideration of the effect that these great funds might have on the general condition of labor.

Mr. Schiff told how Baron de Hirsch had left about twenty-five years ago a nucleus of $2,400,000, and how this had increased by legacies and gifts since then to about $3,000,000. The fund was managed by a Board of Trustees and controlled only its own funds, which were invested in bonds and New York real estate mortgages.

The fund was intended to aid Jewish immigrants from Russia and other places, and it was used to subsidize Jewish industrial and educational institutions and to establish Jewish farmers throughout the country by making advances on farm and chattel mortgages. In addition it had a manual training school, from which it turned out two semi-annual classes each year numbering from 150 to 175 each. At its agricultural school at Woodbine, N. J., there was an average attendance of from 70 to 75.

"The books of the foundation are always open to the public," said the witness. "Our average expenditure is $175,000 a year. We founded a town at Woodbine, N. J., as a farming settlement, and we have put a good deal of money in the venture. The town has been self-governing for the last ten years."

"How are the Trustees appointed?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"The first trustees were named by the Baron de Hirsch before he died in 1894. We are a self-perpetuating body and the trustees are now chosen for their high-mindedness, conscientiousness and known good qualities as citizens."

"Do you think that it would be a good idea," asked Mr. Walsh, "to democratize such funds as these by bringing outsiders to help administer them, such outsiders to include Government or other municipal officers?"

"I am sure," answered Mr. Schiff, "that the managers of every foundation that I know of have every desire to bring in the most influential men and women that they can—many of them we might speak of as comparatively poor—to aid and guide them."

Mr. Walsh suggested that it might be well to give the Government representation among the trustees, but this brought from the banker the objection to what might be termed the general political element.

Would Encourage Unions.

From this subject Mr. Walsh turned to the question of unionism, and the opinions that Mr. Schiff held as to the right of men to organize.

"What do you think of the right of employes to organize for their own protection and advancement?" asked the Chairman.

"I believe that the organization of employes for their own benefit, which means for the benefit of the State, should be encouraged in every way. I believe that it would be of benefit morally and financially and should be encouraged."

Mr. Schiff denied that he had made a study of the labor conditions of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was then asked specifically whether he knew that the company maintained a blacklist against men who were accused of trying to organize its employes.

"I doubt if that be true," answered the witness. "You must not forget that the Western Union is a public service corporation and must be sure that it can render its duty to the public. I do not believe there is a blacklist. I know nothing of it."

"But if it does exist?" persisted Mr. Walsh.

"I do not believe that any self-respecting executive officer of a corporation would tolerate such a thing, especially in a public service corporation."

Asked, then, to give his opinion about child labor, Mr. Schiff said that he considered that the child should be protected in every way, and that no child below 14 should be employed in any industry. When the child was above that age every care should be taken to preserve his morals.

"Do you believe as a result of your observation and experience that industrial discontent is increasing or decreasing in America?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I should rather hope that it is decreasing," Mr. Schiff said.

When he was asked about his views on charity, Mr. Schiff gave support to one of the measures which the commission has often brought forward, the establishment of a Federal Labor Exchange. He had been talking of the voluntary charitable work done in this city, which he considered was carried on with a great deal of efficiency, and he expressed the opinion that the physically handicapped might be aided to such employment as was within their power, such as the running of small stores. They might have small loans made to them, and laborers might also be assisted over hard times by advances on their chattels or even their own responsibility.

Government Employment Bureau.

"But," went on Mr. Schiff, "I do not think any employment office can be made a success except, indeed, for such a matter as domestic help, unless the United States Government takes hold of it. We have to bring together those who need work and those who can give it. But now there is too much congestion.

"In New York City and the Atlantic Coast cities there is a superabundance of labor, while in the West there is not enough. We should have a means of pointing out to a laborer where he is needed, and I know of no local employment exchange which can accomplish this. I have been connected with several, but they are all handicapped by lack of funds. The only way such a bureau can succeed is by the establishment of a Federal Bureau."

When Chairman Walsh had finished his interrogations, Commissioner Weinstock reverted to the testimony of Mr. Untermyer concerning the control of railroads by two large firms of bankers. To this Mr. Schiff replied:

"That is sheer nonsense."

"Mr. Untermyer was mistaken, then?" asked Mr. Weinstock.

"So far as I know. There is absolutely no control of the railroads, except such as is exercised indirectly by officers and Directors of the time being, who send out proxies, which the stockholders can return if they wish or let alone. When shareholders are neglectful and are not watchful, then things go wrong. Whenever there is railroad mismanagement, it is due to the neglect of the shareholders."

Mr. Weinstock pointed out that, according to Mr. Untermyer, after a reorganization, bankers, though they retained but a small number of shares, were able to keep the control of the company.

"Mr. Untermyer may be correct in some cases," answered Mr. Schiff, "but the attitude of bankers, to whom widely scattered shareholders look for protection, is that they would be gladly rid of the burden. The stockholders still look to the bankers to protect them."

Another opinion of Mr. Untermyer was then put to Mr. Schiff. The lawyer had considered it one of the great mistakes of labor unions to encourage the growth of the trusts. When Mr. Schiff was asked if he thought it would be easier for the unions to deal with the big organizations, he answered:

"Yes, and no. Yes, because labor will get better treatment from men who are in the limelight and are amenable to public sentiment, which is almost always right. No, because small employers, though selfish, cannot resist the demands of labor as the big employer."

"Public Opinion Always Right."

Mr. Weinstock brought up the case of the Colorado trouble and asked how far public opinion had affected the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Mr. Schiff was quick with his reply:

"We have not had the last word in the Colorado matter yet. I do not believe public opinion can be resisted, and in the end public opinion is always right, and will be in this case."

None of the labor members of the commission wished to cross swords with Mr. Schiff and he was excused.

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University succeeded him and discussed the plight of the laboring man from the scientific point of view. He believed, he said, in trade unions, but not as a panacea, and thought they should be supplemented by aid for the underpaid, the unemployed, on account of seasonal fluctuations of demand and the unemployable.

He was not satisfied that society had exhausted its remedial resources, because, while it had dealt with the spectacular problem of pauperism, it had neglected the poverty, the silent, tragic mischief wrought to the man who never had enough. He believed that under certain conditions the minimum wage might be adopted, and he thought that, as at the London docks, a system had been created by which the casual crowd of men fighting for odd jobs had been replaced by a semi-permanent force, so it should be possible to apply a similar system to "decasualize" seasonal labor.

Unemployment, said the witness, was the result in part of the habit of capital of developing a surplus stock of labor. It tried to have always on hand as many men as it would need in 'ts busiest seasons instead of only sufficient to supply the normal average demand.

Commissioner Lennon wanted to know whether the witness thought wages should be settled merely by supply and demand. Dr. Hollander replied that that should not be the case if the result was less than enough to support the laborer properly.

At the afternoon session the commission met in the Aldermanic Chamber and Commissioner Garretson asked the witness about the doctrine that increased wages would so increase prices as to leave the laborer in the same position as before.

The increase in wages, said the Professor might come from excessive profits. It should lead to an increase of productivity, and it was ridiculous to suppose that all employes would get their wages increased simultaneously. Practical experience showed that some classes would get more at one time and another later, and so the advance would be progressive.

The cause of social unrest, Dr. Hollander defined as the existence of a large class with an insufficient income, and so he considered trade unions, supplemented by insurance against sickness and unemployment and old age pensions necessary.

August Belmont Testifies.

As August Belmont was called to the stand the audience, which included many well-known supporters of the Socialist cause and persons prominent in labor agitations, drew around him. He was sitting on a chair on a small platform, and as he spoke in a low tone it was difficult even for the Commissioners to hear him. The crowd swept up from the back of the hall and almost formed a circle with the witness as the centre.

Asked about the companies with which he was connected, Mr. Belmont enumerated the Interborough and a number of its subsidiaries, the Cape Cod Construction Company, and the Wright Company. He had no interests, he said, in industrial concerns and very little in mines.

Chairman Walsh began to examine him upon his knowledge of the labor conditions on the Subway and elevated lines. Mr. Belmont replied that, while he was an officer of the Interborough, he had taken a keen interest in these matters; but now that he was Chairman of the board, he left them to the executive officers.

"A Director," he explained, "rarely has to do with labor conditions unless he is asked for a decision in such a serious matter as a strike. The executive management builds up its own method concerning labor matters, and they are not brought to the attention of the Directors any more than a small matter concerning the transportation."

"How far is a Director responsible for labor conditions?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"That is too large a question to answer," replied Mr. Belmont. "I personally feel a responsibility for them, and must feel that in the main they are in accord with my own opinions."

"What would be your attitude if a strike were brewing?"

"It would be the duty of the executive officers to tell the Directors of anything of serious moment. As far as I remember there has not been any strike of late."

"How does the Interborough discover whether its employes are satisfied?"

"The General Manager has a rule that each employe has the right to come to him or to one of his assistants on any subject, wages, hours, or anything."

"Would a group of employes have the same privilege?"

"Not in the Interborough," Mr. Belmont said.

Interborough Welfare Work.

The witness pleaded his lack of familiarity with the details of management, in reply to questions concerning wages or hours, but gave a general description of the welfare work of the company. It had established four club rooms and instituted a system of stores where employes could buy necessaries at cost price. He could give no details, but he thought if a man resigned from the benefit association he lost the surrender value of his insurance policy.

"What is the policy of the Interborough toward a union of its employes?" asked Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Belmont said in answer that he must describe how that policy had been arrived at. Then he told the story of the strike on the Subway and the Elevated, and the discovery that there was a secret agreement between the men to help each other in case of trouble. Up to that time it had been the policy of the company to support unionism, but when it demanded fruitlessly that the secret agreement should be abolished it was backed up by the national organization, the Amalgamated Society of Street Railway Employes, and the men lost their membership in the union.

"We are obliged to give uninterrupted service on our lines," went on Mr. Belmont. "We have 20,000 men and their power is so great that we decided that unless we could find some method by which an agreement could be enforced it was undesirable to have unionized labor."

"Are relations with the union a matter for discussion among the Directors?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"I can't remember that we have discussed them for some time. We accept conditions as they are."

Mr. Walsh wanted to know if in the Spring of 1912 the Interborough had not discharged several hundred motormen, but Mr. Belmont said he could not tell him. He added, however, that he had understood that the Locomotive Engineers had tried to unionize the motormen. Before the elevated was electrified many of the engineers had belonged to the brotherhood, and when they became motormen may have retained their cards.

"Does the company keep a department to collect information concerning any attempt of the men to improve their conditions?"

"I could not say," replied Mr. Belmont, "but we have men who inform the company concerning all conditions."

"Is there any arrangement with a detective agency or do you exchange information concerning men with other companies?" asked Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Belmont said he could not say.

Civic Federation Details.

Then Commissioner Weinstock took up Mr. Belmont's former position of President of the National Civic Federation, and obtained from him an explanation of the way in which that body recognized unions by making their representatives one of the three sections of the Executive Committee. He could not, however, get Mr. Belmont to commit himself on the question of the closed or open shop on the ground that it was too broad to discuss. He thought, however, that the open shop was probably the right principle.

In the way way, Mr. Belmont was not willing to express a definite opinion on the Public Enquiry Act into labor troubles. One difficulty about it here would be that it would not be compulsory.

"If it were," remarked Commissioner Garretson, "there might not be enough jails to hold those who violated it."

"I am not one," retorted Mr. Belmont, "who believes that a jail sentence is necessary to make a man in charge of grat enterprises perform his duty."

Chairman Walsh had to rap for order at the murmur the answe caused, and Mr. Garretson replied hastily that he was thinking of the difficulty of sending to jail a whole union which might offend.

Mr. Garretson suggested that the reason why the Interborough would not permit its motormen to unionize was because it desired to pay them $2.75 as motormen rather than $3.75 or $4.50 as engineers. Mr. Belmont replied that when men ceased to perform engineer's duties they could no longer expect engineers' pay and draw a distinction between the distress which might be caused to the city by a tie-up of its rapid transit system, and the much less injury to the country of a railroad strike. The general railroad strike, though much talked of, he pointed out had never yet occurred.

The hearing was adjourned till this morning, when Daniel Guggenheim, E. J. Berwind, George W. Perkins, and Stewart MacRoberts are to be the witnesses.

GARZA PROPOSES PEACE PARLEYS

Continued from Page 1.

without the necessity of diverting the troops now engaged in the vicinity of Puebla. The Division of the South is carefully patrolling the railway lines to Puebla and Pachuca, and has occupied Ometusco, the key to the strongholds.

"I shall, in due time, advise you of the formation of a new Cabinet."

While stating that he has proposed the neutralisation of the Mexican capital in one sentence, Gen. Garza, it was pointed out tonight, announces that the convention forces are preparing to attack Pachuca, where Gen. Gutierrez had fled.

The message from Gen. Garza also shows that a fourth member of the Cabinet, Rodiguez Cabo, Secretary for Communications, fled with Gutierrez.

Torreon Villa's Capital?

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza confidential agent here, received this message tonight from El Paso:

"Advices from the south state that Villa is concentrating all his troops at Torreon with the intention of making it his provisional capital. Zapata and hs followers have withdrawn from Mexico City to Cuernavaca also to set up a provisional Goveranment. Gen. Benevides at San Luis Potosi has declared in favor of Carranza and will begin an active campaign in his favor. Villa adherents admit that their forces have been greatly reduced by recent desertions and accretions that have come to Carranza. Villa currency fell a cent in quotations here yesterday and Carranza's stiffened with an advance of three-quarters of a cent. Alberto de Fuentes, former Treasurer of the Conventionist Government, has been shot by orders of Villa."

Señor Arredondo gave out this telegram from Laredo:

"Gen. Fortunato Zuazua, with a strong Constitutionalist force, is now advancing on Saltillo from San Luis Potosi. The Villistas are abandoning Saltillo and retiring to Monterey. Gen. Hermino Alvareze, Villista Governor of San Luis Potosi, with his force of 4,000 men, has embraced the Carranza cause and placed themselves under the First Chief."

Kroonland Off Today Under Our Flag

The Red Star liner Kroonland, flying the American flag, will sail at 9 A. M. today with 300 tourists for an eighty-two-day cruise through the Panama Canal and down the west coast of South America, returning via the Strait of Magellan. This will be the first time that a big passenger vessel like the Kroonland has been seen in South American waters under the American flag. Congressman McKinley of Illinois, Lucien C. Warner, LL. D., of New York, and Roger W. Babson of Boston will be among the passengers.

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If you *have been* friends for ten years, you will be friends for the rest of your lives, won't you?

Why? Because you know each other through and through.

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"Meet me at the Fountain"

50 Green Stamps FREE TODAY
With Purchase of $1 or More. PRESENT COUPON

MAIN BUILDING
An Excellent Lot of
$1.39 to $2 Umbrellas
For Men or Women, Today, At $1.10
Every one of them well made and durable; fine rainproof coverings; each with case and tassels.
The choice of handles is very wide indeed, including plain, carved and natural hardwoods; also chased gilt or silver caps, applied silver, ebonine, ebony, and novelty handles.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It is Good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Thursday) Only (Jan. 21).
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 1-21-15. J. B. GREENHUT & CO. 11

MAIN BUILDING
Bigger Assortments and Greater Values Than Ever in Our January Sale of
Silverware

A collection of articles for the table which originated from the very best American silversmiths. The grades comprise SHEFFIELD QUALITY NICKEL SILVER ARTICLES, WHITE METAL PIECES, QUADRUPLE SILVER-PLATED—every one of them in the newest designs and finishes.
Savings of ⅓ to ½ on Regular Prices
To do justice to the importance of this sale it is advisable that you come here bright and early today. We have only space to mention a small percentage of the entire collection here:

Articles Formerly $1 to $2, Today at 75c
3 Bottle Castors (several combinations)
Pierced Sandwich Trays
Fine Glass Vases with Silver Stands
Sugar Bowls
Cream Pitchers
Full Size Candlesticks
Fern Dishes

Articles Formerly $1.50 to $2.50, Today at 98c
Cheese Dishes
Ice Tubs
Butter Dishes
Bread Trays
Bon Bon Dishes
Fern Dishes
Marmalade Jars
Sugar Baskets
Sugar Bowls
Cream Pitchers
Spoon Holders

Articles Formerly $5 to $8, Today at $3.95
Cheese and Cracker Dishes (Sheffield)
Sandwich Trays, Handled (Sheffield)
Double Vegetable Dishes (Sheffield)
15 and 17 inch Platters (Sheffield)
12 and 14 inch Trays (Sheffield)
Bread Trays (Sheffield)
Rogers 4-piece Coffee Sets
3-Light Candelabra
Tid-Bit Stands
Baking Dishes
Casseroles
Bowls
Comports
Cake Baskets

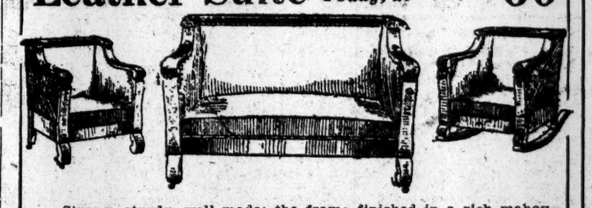
Articles Formerly $2 to $3.50, Today at $1.50
Crumb Sets
Butter Dishes
Bread Trays
Fern Dishes
Candy Comports
Tea Pots
Sandwich Trays

Articles Formerly $3 to $5, Today at $2.25
5-Light Candelabra
Open Vegetable Dishes (Sheffield)
13-inch Platters (Sheffield)
10-inch Trays (Sheffield)
Bread Trays (Hard Metal)
Sandwich Trays (Hard Metal)
Sugar Bowls with 12 Teaspoons
Baking Dishes
Tea Pots
Water Pitchers
Fruit Bowls

Articles Formerly $7.50 to $12, Today at $5
Vegetable Dishes (Sheffield)
17-inch Platters (Sheffield)
14 and 17 inch Trays (Sheffield)
Tid-Bit Stands
5-Light Candelabra
Cake Baskets
Baking Dishes

Tea and Coffee Sets
$5.50 Coffee Sets (plain); 3 pieces on tray $3.95
$7.50 Coffee Sets (plain); 3 pieces on tray $5.00
$7.50 Tea Sets (plain); 4 pieces $5.00
$8.50 Tea Sets (plain); 4 pieces $6.50
$10 to $12 Tea Sets (engraved); 4 pieces $8.50
$13.50 Coffee Sets, several styles, 4 pieces $8.50
$18 to $25 Tea Sets; several styles; 5 pieces $12.50
$15 Sheffield Tea Kettles $8.00
$15 Well and Tree Meat Platters $8.00
$15 Sheffield Trays; 16-inch $8.00
$8.50 Sheffield Trays; 14-inch $5.00
$5.50 Sheffield Trays; 12 and 14 inch $3.95
$8.00 15 and 17 inch Square Trays for Tea Sets $5.00
$2.50 14-inch Round Trays for Tea Sets $1.95

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
This $75 Genuine Spanish Leather Suite *(As Illustrated), Today, at* . . $60



Strong, sturdy, well made; the frame finished in a rich mahogany color; good design and substantial in every respect.
A really remarkable suite for the money.
Chairs and Rockers
$74 Leather Chair—at $58
$26 Leather Chair—at $19
$37 Leather Chair—at $28
$35 Leather Chair—at $26.50
$46 Leather Chair—at $34.50
$25 Leather Rocker—at $19.00
$32 Leather Rocker—at $24.00
$30 Leather Rocker—at $22.50
$37 Leather Rocker—at $28.00

Nottingham Net Valance Curtains
Regularly Priced to $2.25 Today, a Pair $1.29
We have but 300 pairs of these, and they are a remarkable bargain at the price.
They are trimmed with lace edges and have 2-inch borders.

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Imported China Stein Sets *Today, at* $1.49
The decorations of these steins consist of Horses' and Dogs' Heads, Elks, Monks, figures, etc., on tinted background.
Each set consists of a LARGE TANKARD STEIN and 6 SMALLER STEINS (as illustrated.)
Entire set for today only $1.49.

MAIN BUILDING
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For Men, Women, Boys and Girls,
The Genuine Values of These Garments Run to $1.50—Take Your Choice Today, at 39c
We haven't had a bigger sale than this since our memorable event of a year ago.
Here are thousands of fine Wool, Part Wool, Cotton Ribbed and Mercerized Cotton garments; fleece lined and fine Lisle garments and garments in fine Worsted. Heavy, medium or light weights for your choice, and every size in one or another of the styles.
Included in this grand clean-up are:
Shirts, Drawers and Combination Suits for Men.
Shirts, Drawers and Combination Suits for Boys.
Vests, Pants and Combination Suits for Women.
Vests, Pants and Combination Suits for Girls.

MAIN BUILDING
Men's Trousers
Original Selling Prices $4, $5 and $6
Today at $2.50
At the exceptional bargain price which we quote, every pair of these Trousers should go out today.
These are "broken" lots made from the short ends of fine suitings.
An almost endless range of neat patterns to choose from, as well as plenty of plain colors.
Every pair well made and smartly tailored, with the best of trimmings, and a size for everybody.
Your choice today at $2.50.
Good, Heavy, Gray Mixed Trousers—in all sizes; a remarkable bargain, at, a pair $1.35

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Are now in progress in these Departments
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Men's Pure Silk Shirts
Equal to the Finest Custom Made
At 3.95
Regularly $5.00 to $7.50
Of Crepe de Chine, soft, firm quality that launders perfectly.
Not an undesirable pattern in the lot and more than a few that show the advance Spring colorings and styles.
All sizes and a large assortment to choose from.

Women's Taffeta Umbrellas
Close Rolling—Superior Quality.
Handsome Wood Handles in the most favored shapes, fancy Sterling trimmed.
At 2.85
Former price, $4.00.

White Bedspreads
Of superior quality white Marseilles—plain hemmed or with scalloped cut corners. Greatly reduced in price.
PLAIN HEMMED—Double bed size. *Regularly $4.25 each.* 3.15
SCALLOPED WITH CUT CORNERS—
Single Bed size. *Regularly $4.25 each.* 3.15
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Double Bed size. *Regularly $4.50 each.* 3.50

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Venise and Oriental Laces
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Consisting of a large variety of weaves and designs in various desirable lengths, offered at these unequalled reductions in price.
25c, 45c, 95c, 1.50
Originally 75c, $1.75, $3.95, $4.50 yard.

Extra Good Values in
Men's Fine Gloves
YELLOW CHAMOIS—Of superior quality; 1 clasp; a few sizes incomplete.
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WHITE GLACE—For evening wear; very soft and pliable. Pair 1.45
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Broadway & 19th Street

SNOW DEEP IN PARTS OF EARTHQUAKE ZONE

Wolves Trying to Dig Up Bodies of Victims Hunted and Slain by Soldiers.

MANY KILLED IN CHURCHES

Disaster Came at Time of Worship and Whole Congregations Were Wiped Out—Relief Effective.

AVEZZANO, Jan. 20.—Snow continued to fall throughout today, and in the Apennines reached a depth of several feet, adding to the suffering of the earthquake survivors, and in some instances causing death.

The wolves, driven by hunger, have left their dens on the tops of the mountains, especially Mount Sirente, which is 7,000 feet high, and attacked small villages. Near Ajelli they tried to dig up the newly buried bodies of the dead. They were hunted by soldiers and several of them were killed.

The Director General of Police, who is a member of the Carnegie Hero Fund, has sent an official into the earthquake region to investigate acts of heroism in order that rewards may be conferred.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Late reports confirm the completeness of the earthquake disaster in remote districts. At Gioja-de-Marsi only about a fifth of the population escaped death—700 persons out of 3,682. Two women were taken alive from the ruins there yesterday. The destruction is even more complete than in Avezzano, for only a single wall in the place is standing above the height of the first floor.

Many women were at mass in Gioja when the church fell. Only the priest escaped. Four women were dug out alive later. Five hundred soldiers arrived Sunday and are guarding the property in the ruins, which is more valuable than at other places.

At Ortucchio less than 400 people escaped death out of a population of 2,500. In the church, a large edifice, there were between 300 and 400 people when the earthquake came. The priest and the entire congregation were imprisoned under the ruins as the whole building suddenly collapsed. Only four women have been taken out alive.

At Collamele, 3,000 feet up in the mountains, 1,000 people out of a population of 1,500 were killed. The priest perished while conducting services, and the worshippers, chiefly women and children, died with him. The chruch is in ruins, but two statues of saints stand uninjured. The survivors are sheltered in the railway station.

Some signs of returning business life are visible in the devastated district. Stalls, where meat and fruit are offered fore sale, have been opened, while in Celano an eating house is doing business. On the whole, however, the people are still utterly prostrated. The slight shocks experienced every morning keep them in a state of panic.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, who has visited the earthquake district, says the relief organization is now very efficient, as soldiers have reached every devastated place.

The injured brought to Rome total 10,000. Temporary hospitals have been established in schools and barracks.

King Victor Emmanuel, who has been traveling through the stricken region, visited Fescina today and personally directed the work of rescue and the construction of temporary shelters.

MONTBELIARD, France, Jan. 20.—A second earth shock occurred here at 11 o'clock last night. Teh inhabitants were shaken out of their beds and crockery was smashed.

Donations to Earthquake Fund.

Contributions amounting to $51 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, for the Italian Earthquake Relief Fund. Those who gave were: Robert Insall-Raiman $25, R. R. Bowker $10, Elizabeth C. Parsons $10, Miss Margaret B. Brady $4, through New York Herald $2. Total contributions to date are $1,204.

OHIO MAYOR SENT TO JAIL.

Groveport Official Admitted Defalcations and Forgeries.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—After he had pleaded guilty to forgery, H. E. Fierrell, Mayor of the village of Groveport, a suburb, today was given an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary by Judge Rogers in Criminal Court.

Fierrell admitted that he was a defaulter to two concerns with which he was connected and that he forged city vouchers which he hypothecated with a bank at Logan.

CARNEGIE REWARDS FOR 44 BRAVE DEEDS

Commission Confers Medals for Heroism in Accidents Throughout the Land.

GIVES AID TO DEPENDENTS

Provides Assistance in Education and in Purchase of Homes—Drowning Accidents Lead.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission today forty-four instances of bravery were rewarded. Silver medals were given to eleven and bronze medals to thirty-three persons.

Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of these pensions aggregating $3,900 a year were granted; to the dependents of four of the others who lost their lives sums totaling $3,000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in eight cases sums aggregating $14,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twenty-three cases awards aggregating $21,615 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes, the liquidation of indebtedness, and to other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Joseph Sterling of Oyster Bay, N. Y., received a bronze medal. Sterling, who is 18 years old, a gardener's apprentice, saved Peter Sylak, aged 35, a teamster, from drowning at Oyster Bay on Jan. 25, 1912. Sylak and a companion were skating at night, when the ice broke under Sylak. He caught hold of the edge and sent his companon for help. Sterling, who was half a mile away, rushed to the rescue of teh imperiled man. He stretched himself out on the ice and reached over to Sylak with a hockey stick, trying unsuccessfully to pull him out of the water. He then hooked the end of the stick in Sylak's pocket, as the latter was too weak to hold on. By this time other men had arrived with a rope, and it was tied about the drowning man and he was pulled out to safety.

William G. Gallagher, 154 Grandview Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y., also received a bronze medal. Gallagher, aged 21, saved Mary A. Hurley, aged 31, from drowning at Far Rockaway on Sept. 2, 1913. She was bathing in the ocean, got beyond her depth, and was in peril when Gallagher saw her from the shore and went to her rescue.

The bravery of Harry T. J. Jedlicka, whose widow lives at 1,430 First Avenue, New York City, was recognized. The widow receives a silver medal and a pension of $40 a month. Jedlicka, aged 27, a plumber, died in attempting to save Emil Polak, aged 28, a clerk, from drowning at Sayville, N. Y., on July 4, 1914. Polak, who could not swim, fell from a catboat into the Great South Bay half a mile from shore. Jedicka, a good swimmer, jumped into the water to rescue Polak; but the latter grabbed him in such a way that he was helpless, and both men were drowned.

The list of awards made to residents of New York and neighboring States is as follows:

Silver Medals:

Robert S. Pierson, 1510 P. St., Washington, 35, helped to save J. Hugh Magill, 22, from drowning at Rehoboth, Del., Aug. 2, 1913.

Fred N. Crafts, 96 Mountfort St., Boston, 36, saved Kate B. Edmands, 64, from being run over by a train at Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 14, 1911.

Hazel D. Crummel (deceased), 21; died attempting to save Aida E. Feingold, 20, from drowning at Stoneham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1913. Medal to Miss Crummel's father, 984 Bell St., Akron, O.

Harry T. J. Jedlicka (deceased), 27; died attempting to save Emil Polak, 28, from drowning at Sayville, N Y., July 4, 1914. Medal and pension to widow, 1430 First Avenue, New York City.

Bronze Medals.

Joseph Sterling of Oyster Bay, N. Y., aged 18; saved Peter Sylak, 35, from drowning in a skating accident Jan. 25, 1912.

Bessie A. Vannah, Winslows Mills, Me., 16; attempted to save Frank C. Delano, 11, in a skating accident, Jan. 22, 1913.

William A. McKnight, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 23; saved two boys from a runaway horse in New York City, March 18, 1913.

Floyd E. Morgan, Bryant Pond, Me., 29; saved Charles A. Jacobs, 36, from drowning, canoe upset, Nov. 13, 1911.

Charles H. Low, Augusta, Me., 31; attempted to save 5-year-old Rupert Tobey from drowning at Vassalboro, May 19, 1912.

George A. Watson, Clinton, Mass., 17, saved an unidentified man from drowning in a bathing accident, July 9, 1912.

William G. Gallagher, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 21, saved Mary A. Hurley, 31, from drowning while bathing, Sept. 2, 1913.

R. Emil Drummer, (deceased,) 22, died attempting to save Alfred M. Scheer, 24, from drowning at Westville, N. J., June 29, 1913. Medal and pension to widow in Gornadorf, Saxony.

FEAR MOVE TO FREE ETTOR.

Ohio Officials Hear Attempt Will Be Made to Release I. W. W. Leader.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Reports that striking miners in the southern part of Belmont County were on their way to this place to release Joseph J. Ettor, the I. W. W. leader who was arrested yesterday at Bellaire charged with treason, caused Sheriff Bulger to increase his force of deputies and prepare for a possible attack.

No date has been set for Ettor's hearing. Jacob Morgulis of Pittsburgh, an attorney, arrived here this afternoon in response to a telegram from Ettor.

The miners are elated over winning first points in the ejection suits at Mt. Pleasant and Adena. At Mt. Pleasant there were three cases. Attorneys for the strikers filed demurrers and the cases were set for next Tuesday.

At Adena the Robey-Somers Coal Company filed eviction notices on four families, but a motion to throw the cases out of court on the grounds of an error in summons, was sustained.

SAY PENN. R. R. BLUNDERED.

High Rates Followed Unwise Investments, Commuters Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was directly accused of using bad judgment and indirectly of dealing with the Cambria Steel Company and the United States Steel Corporation through interlocking Directorates at a hearing here today before the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission on the passenger rate increases. These mistakes were responsible for the increase in passenger fares, it was alleged.

E. J. Bleakley, counsel for the Jersey Commuters' Association, said that the railroad recently lost many millions in unwise New Jersey investments. The company had blundered, Mr. Bleakley said, in building costly double track freight lines between West Haddonfield and Westville, and another at Delair, to connect the bridge line with the Perth Amboy Division. These lines were abandoned, he said, after being operated a short while at enormous cost. The railroad also bought equipment from the steel companies mentioned by agreement, instead of by open bidding, thereby losing money, he said.

F. J. Fell, one of the chief statisticians of the railroad, refuted all these statements.

Wreck in Steamship Lane.

The Captain of the Morgan Line steamship El Alba reported yesterday by wireless to the Hydrographic Bureau that he had sighted a wreck, floating keel up, in latitude 38.20 and longitude 74.48 west, right in the fairway of navigation.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

NOW is a good time to borrow on real estate. We have plenty of money to lend in any Borough of Greater New York. Call upon us or write us at any of our offices.

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Inspection is invited and courteous attention is assured.

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Only a limited stock of these Coats is now available for selection, but orders can be taken and deliveries made in a few days.

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Today Away Go All Our

Men's Foreign Overcoats at HALF PRICE

$50 Foreign Overcoats at $25
$40 Foreign Overcoats at $20
$35 Foreign Overcoats at $17.50
$30 Foreign Overcoats at $15
$25 Foreign Overcoats at $12.50

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All our Foreign Overcoats—mostly from famous London tailors—are included.

Light-weight Coats, for mild days such as we have just been having; in rough Irish homespuns, and soft gray materials.

Heavy Winter Overcoats, in typically "Boxy" English models, and the favorite Ulsters, in grays, browns and mixtures—and materials that fairly shout "Comfort."

Take your pick today at half their former prices.

Sizes broken, but all in one model or another, from 34 to 46. About enough for one day's selling—and that's TODAY.

Also, All Boys' Foreign Overcoats, 8 to 18 years, at Half Price

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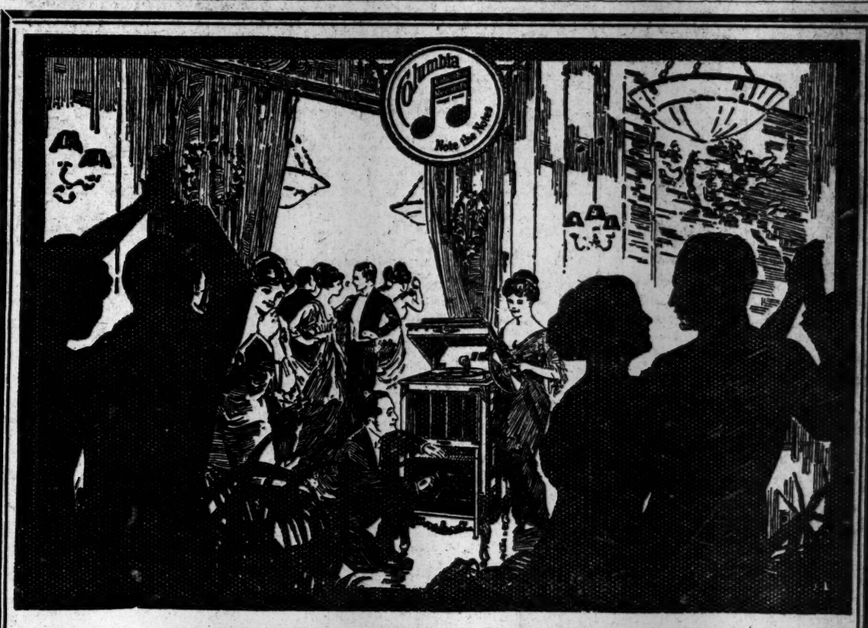

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High up in the heart of the Ozark Mountains; the climate is ideal both Winter and Summer.

Hotels full of the kind of people you like to meet—many probably from your home town.

One of the finest 18-hole golf courses in the South Land. Winter training grounds for both American and National League Base Ball Clubs; horse-back riding and mountain climbing.

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Like W. L. Douglas men's shoes, the same high grade leathers and workmanship. They will withstand the hard knocks a live boy gives his shoes, and for honest service have no equal.

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BRYAN'S NAME USED IN 'RAKE-OFF' TALK

Sullivan Inquiry Witness Says Beer Called Him "an Associate."

GLYNN AND HAMILL, TOO

Stenographer Tells of Minister's Close Relations with Banco Nacional's President.

William Jennings Bryan, Martin H. Glynn, and Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey were mentioned by William C. Beer as being associated with him in the profits to be derived from commercial transactions in Santo Domingo, according to testimony given yesterday at the Waldorf by M. E. Davis in the investigation of charges against James Mark Sullivan, United States Minister to the Dominican Republic. James D. Phelan, Commissioner in charge of the investigation, and Charles H. Strong, his counsel, questioned the witness closely, and brought him to admit that he did not believe Mr. Beer's statements were anything but "rot."

Mr. Davis, who is a dealer in contractors' supplies at 50 Church Street, said that in the Summer of 1913, after Minister Sullivan's appointment, he and a Mr. Call of the Walsh-Call Company, contractors, had had an interview with Mr. Beer, who told them that the Administration was in favor of immediate expenditure of the Dominican Government's bank balance of several million dollars in the Guaranty Trust Company for the improvement of the island.

"Beer assured us," said Mr. Davis, "that Sullivan had been appointed through his influence, and that Mr. Bryan, Mr. Glynn, Congressman Hamill, some one in Delaware whose name I do not recall, and a cedar merchant of Richmond whose name I have forgotten were all interested in seeing Santo Domingo improved and the money spent honestly."

Mr. Beer at that time, according to the witness, suggested an arrangement by which he was to receive money either as attorney's fees or as commission for procuring contracts for the Walsh-Call Company, and Mr. Call referred the matter to James Walsh, President of the company.

Beer's Use of Big Names.

"Then," said the witness, "Mr. Walsh and Mr. Call and I had another interview with Mr. Beer, who told us that arrangements could be made for the Walsh-Call Company to do all the work required on the island at a 20 per cent. profit. He told us that among his associates, who must share in his profits from any work in Santo Domingo, were Martin H. Glynn, James A. Hamill, somebody from Delaware, and no less a personage in Washington than the Secretary of State."

"You are making a very serious statement," said Commissioner Phelan quickly. "You are the first witness who has reflected on the integrity of the Secretary of State. Will you repeat Mr. Beer's words referring to him?"

"As nearly as I can remember," said Mr. Davis, "he said, 'a person of no less importance than the Secretary of State,' which I took to refer directly to Mr. Bryan. At the time I took his remarks seriously, and he made quite an impression on me and Mr. Walsh. I suppose he was trying to create the impression that he had high standing with the Administration. He indicated that these persons were interested privately in lands which would be improved and made more valuable by the building of roads."

"Has your experience," asked Mr. Strong, "led you to believe that the Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and the Secretary of State of the United States would receive money from any such transactions?"

"No," said the witness; "it impressed me at the time, but the further away I get from the interview the less I think of it."

"Then," said Mr. Strong, "you now consider it silly rot—buncombe?"

"Yes," said the witness, "that is the way I feel about it now."

"Perhaps he might have mentioned these names," said Mr. Phelan, "in order to make reasonable a demand for a large share of the profits?"

Mr. Davis thought this quite probable. He added that he thought that Mr. Call paid Mr. Beer some money; but that Mr. Walsh did not like the looks of the transaction, and that after a visit by Walsh and Davis to the island soon after that the whole matter was dropped.

More Criticisms of Sullivan.

C. W. Griffin, Secretary of the Potter-Sloane-O'Donohue Company, coffee merchants, said that officials of his company thought Mr. Sullivan far from successful in improving conditions in the island and guaranteeing the safety of American citizens and property, but that Walker W. Vick, former Receiver General of Customs, had an excellent reputation in Santo Domingo.

G. O. Baker, an engineer of 570 West 183d Street, who was building a power plant in Puerto Plata during the revolution of 1913, said he had protested to the Minister against the bombardment of Puerto Plata, an unfortified town by a gunboat belonging to the Bordas Government. Mr. Sullivan had said that a fort mounting one one-pound gun was enough to make it a fortified town, and that the United States Government, so far from stopping the attack, would encourage it. The town was subsequently bombarded and American property damaged.

"This revolution," said Mr. Baker, "was due to the general dissatisfaction over a contract for the lease of the Central Railroad, for which lease Mr. Sullivan was in some quarters held responsible. I know that when I told the Minister in my own house that I thought the contract a bad one he threatened to have me arrested. Public opinion also held him to some extent responsible for the revolution which began, March 30, 1914, which led many Dominicans to say that it would be a good thing if the Americans would intervene, and made some of them suggest that a few prominent Americans be shot in order to precipitate such action."

The witness added that there was no public confidence in the Banco Nacional, which was "practically down and out." It was to this institution that the customs funds were transferred at Mr. Sullivan's instance.

Bank Stenographer's Affidavit.

An affidavit of F. Jean B. Hestres, formerly stenographer and interpreter in the Banco Nacional, was submitted in evidence. Among the incidents which he related to show the close connection between Minister Sullivan and Frank J. R. Mitchell, President of the Banco Nacional, were the following:

Large quantities of cigars, purchased abroad by the Banco Nacional, were passed through the customs office duty free as being the property of Minister Sullivan, and were afterwards divided between him and Frank J. R. Mitchell.

Two cases of champagne, paid for by the bank, were passed through the customs under a similar arrangement and turned over to the Minister with the understanding that they were to be replaced by a consignment of wine which he was to receive later.

Drafts for Mr. Sullivan's salary two or three months in advance were discounted at par by the Banco Nacional.

When Harry S. Dickey, special investigator into the Department of Public Works, signed his report on the payment of $5,000 by the bank to Timothy J. Sullivan, the Minister's cousin, it was a report that the Minister and Mr. Mitchell had made out.

A note for $1,000 to Timothy J. Sullivan, indorsed by the Minister, became overdue, but Mr. Mitchell told the bank officials to "let it lie."

Mr. Mitchell said before Minister Sullivan's arrival that the bank would be all right after he came, and the two conferred continually regarding the bank's relations to the government.

Mr. Mitchell said also that Minister Sullivan would make a thorough housecleaning of all departments of the Dominican Government, including that of Public Works, and that any one antagonistic to the Banco Nacional would be discharged.

When Francisco J. Peynado, Dominican Minister at Washington, refused to carry out certain instructions sent him by Eliseo Grullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the instance of Minister Sullivan and the Banco Nacional, he was recalled, and his successor Eduardo Soler, appointed after a conference of Minister Sullivan, Mr. Mitchell, Senor Grullon and M. A. Savinon, Minister of Finance and Public Works.

Press Campaign Against Vick.

Mr. Hestres further charged that Mr. Mitchell was the author or articles in the Listin Diario, at that time the Government newspaper in Santo Domingo, attacking the receivership of customs under the administration of Walter W. Vick, that Austin J. Collett, Director of Public Works, had agreed when his checks on the Banco Nacional could not be paid immediately to let them wait until there was money enough to pay them; and that Minister Sullivan had procured the appointment of Hestres and five other employes of the Banco Nacional as election inspectors, with instructions to favor the Bordas Government.

Another affidavit by M. Hestres denied the charges made against Mr. Vick in connection with a so-called "Bacchanalian orgy" in the Hotel Shanghai, Santo Domingo, and gave it as his opinion, based on experience in taking Mr. Mitchell's dictation and knowledge of his usual phraseology, that the affidavit making these charges, signed by Virgilio Abreu and Eduardo Pellerano, had been written by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Vick submitted affidavits from E. M. Hartridge, James F. Cresser, and Enrique ap Henriques denying these charges. He also presented letters from Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department and immediate superior of the General Receiver of Dominican Customs, showing that by May, 1914, the War Department had completely lost confidence in the Banco Nacional and hence ordered the contract for deposit of the customs funds to be given to the private bank of Santiago Michelena.

The hearing will be continued at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, at which time J. Franklin Fort, former Governor of New Jersey and an associate of Minister Sullivan on the commission to compose the revolution in Santo Domingo last Summer, will probably testify. Frank J. R. Mitchell, William C. Beer, and John G. Gray of Wilmington, Del., are expected to give evidence tomorrow. Among those who up to yesterday afternoon had not replied to the Commissioner's request that they give evidence were Martin H. Glynn, James K. McGuire, and Jack Rose.

EX-GOV GLYNN KNOWS BEER.

Denies He Ever Had Any Interest in Santo Domingo.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—"The statement of M. E. Davis in the investigation of James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republica, that I am interested in Santo Domingo matters is an absolute falsehood," said ex-Gov. Martin H. Glynn in a statement he issued tonight. "I do not know Mr. Davis and never heard of him before. I do not know Mr. Sullivan, and have no interest whatever in his doings. I am not interested in Santo Domingo, never was, and never hope to be. I know nothing about the matter, and cannot understand why my name has been dragged into it.

"I have been acquainted with William C. Beer for years, but I am not interested with him in any enterprise."

FRANCIS II. LETTER, $87.50.

Theatrical Relics in Joline Library Also Are Auctioned.

An extra-illustrated copy of Percy Fitzgerald's "Life and Times of William IV., including a View of Social Life and Manners of His Reign," was obtained by George D. Smith for $166 at the Adrian H. Joline Library sale in the Anderson Auction Company's rooms yesterday. Inserted in the work are 113 engrossed portraits and plates and eighty-eight autographs of noted British statesmen of the day.

An official letter on vellum signed by Francis II., of France, husband of Marie Stuart, dated 'Blois, Nov. 1, 1550, went to Mr. Smith for $87.50. Autographs of this King are extremely rare. Mr. Smith also paid $101 for an undated letter of David Garrick.

A large paper copy, extra-illustrated, of the "Public and Private Life of the Celebrated Actress, Miss Bland, otherwise Mrs. Ford, or Mrs. Jordan, late Mistress of H. R. H., the D. of Clarence, now King William IV. Delineating the Vicissitudes Attendant on Her Earl Life, Etc." "By a Confidential Friend of the Departed" went to Mr. Smith for $67.50.

"An Authentic Narrative of Mr. Kemble's Retirement from the Stage," greatly extended by George Daniel, the celebrated English writer and book collector, was bought by Mr. Smith for $150. It is extra-illustrated by portraits, caricatures by George Cruikshank and others, and autograph letters of celebrated statesmen, authors, artists and actors.

The session realized $2,500. The grand total for the sale thus far is $19,094. It will be continued today.

2 BROTHERS STOLE AUTOS.

Sleuths Trail Stolen Motor and Arrest Powerses and Another.

Charles Powers of 161 West Sixty-sixth Street and Frank Powers of 1,002 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, brothers, and both chauffeurs, were held in $10,000 bail each yesterday in the Morrisania Court, and Harland Haskins, a salesman of 68 West Sixty-fifth Street, was held in $2,500 in Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing automobiles. According to the police and Assistant District Attorney Deuel they have admitted stealing several cars.

On Friday Detectives Meyers and Wagner, who have been on the lookout for the license tags of stolen autos, saw a Ford motor in Eighth Avenue which was on their list. They followed it to Sixtieth Street, where in a garage they arrested the Powers brothers, whom they found in possession of the car. Later the automobile was identified by Adolph J. Schlette of 1,224 Union Avenue, the Bronx, as one which was stolen from him on Friday morning.

After they had been questioned at Police Headquarters the two prisoners admitted many thefts, the police say, and involved Haskins. He was arrested on Tuesday. According to the police, he admitted the theft of a Chalmers auto belonging to Edward Kennedy of Buffalo from in front of the Waldorf on Nov. 14. The police have a list of cars which have been disposed of by the three prisoners, and they hope to recover many of them.

Ex-Motor Agent Put on Trial.

Yves De Villers, formerly an agent for the manufacturers of Gnome motors, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions on the charge of obtaining $5,389 from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company under false pretenses. The charge grew out of the sale of a motor to the Curtiss Company for an aeroplane which was being tested by the Government. The aeroplane company alleged that De Villers delivered to them a motor which had been used and that because of this their aeroplane was rejected. De Villers refused to return the money and his indictment followed.

Cut Cable Letter Rate to Cuba.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that a reduction in its minimum cable letter rate to Havana, Cuba, from 21 to 75 cents is now in effect. The minimum of twenty words to the letter has been reduced to fifteen words, and the rate per word above the minimum remains at 5 cents. At the same time the company announced the establishment of a deferred message rate to Havana of 3 cents a word for messages in plain language, subject to delay.

BREAKS AIR RECORDS IN OSSINING FLIGHT

Sperry, in Hydroaeroplane, Carries Passenger 60 Miles in 85 Minutes.

OVER AND UNDER BRIDGES

Navy Department Watching Tests of Gyroscopic Stabilizer with a View to Its Adoption.

Lawrence Sperry, in a Curtiss flying boat equipped with the Sperry gyroscopic stabilizer, made a trip from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Ossining, N. Y., yesterday, carrying as a passeiger Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America. He covered the distance of sixty miles in 1 hour and 25 minutes. The best previous record for duration and distance with a passenger was held by Adolph G. Sutro, who flew thirty-three and a half miles in California last Summer in 1 hour and 30 minutes. The record flight followed a shorter one made earlier in the day.

Sperry is conducting experiments under Governmental supervision. If the Government is satisfied that the stabilizer will make aerial navigation safer it will adopt it for use in the Army and Navy Aviation Corps. The Navy Department has furnished Mr. Sperry with a hangar at the navy yard and has assigned Lieut. R. F. Saufley of the Aviation Corps to make observations and report to the department.

Mr. Sperry's trips had a twofold purpose, one being to qualify him for an expert's license.

Many naval officers were at the yard shortly after sunrise yesterday when he stepped into his machine and rose above the river. Early workers were surprised to see the flying boat dip under the Manhattan Bridge and hurdle the Brooklyn Bridge. Water craft of all description whistled salutes as Sperry winged his way down the river. After circling about the Statue of Liberty he returned to the navy yard after an hour's trip. His speed at times was sixty miles an hour.

About the trip in the afternoon, Mr. Sperry said:

"We left the navy yard at 2:32 P. M. After hurdling the Williamsburg Bridge we followed the course of the East River, the Harlem Ship Canal, and then the Hudson River. We flew over the Hudson to Ossining, where we circled several times and then turned back. The air on the Hudson was puffy, but the flying boat acted beautifully under the gyroscopic control. While coming down the river I noticed that the French liner Rochambeau was leaving her pier. Several friends of mine are on board the vessel and we circled three times in close proximity to her in the hope that I would be able to pick out my friends in the crowds on the deck.

"After leaving the Rochambeau we flew down the river as far as the Statue of Liberty. After circling the Statue we made our way up the East River. A hurdle over the Brooklyn Bridge and a dip under the Manhattan Bridge and the trip was over. We made a perfect landing at the navy yard."

FORGER FOR $300,000 SUICIDE ON TRAIN

Charles Ledowsky, Distiller, Gives Porter His Last Dollar to Telegraph Undertaker.

HE CHEATED CHICAGO BANKS

Confesses He Issued False Warehouse Receipts, and Involves Chicago Man in Swindle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Charles Ledowsky, President of the Fox River Distilling Company, of this city, while a passenger on a Michigan Central train, bound from Buffalo to this city, today sent a telegram to an undertaker here asking him to meet the train on its arrival and take charge of Ledowsky's body. Then Ledowsky shot and killed himself as the train entered the city.

Dispatches from Louisville, Ky., very soon explained the cause of the suicide, for they showed that Ledowsky was involved in frauds in forged warehouse receipts. Sidney R. Stein, representing Ledowsky's creditors, following the receipt of the dispatches, said that Ledowsky had confessed that he had forged warehouse receipts for whisky valued at $250,000 or $300,000, and disposed of them through banks which he swindled. It was when Ledowsky knew that concealment no longer was possible that he killed himself.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Ledowsky's company Monday, scheduling assets of $20,000 and liabilities of $250,000 or $300,000.

Mr. Stein said that he discovered the forgeries while acting for his clients. Two Chicago banks were the principal losers, he said. It was when Ledowsky found that he could not meet the demands of the banks that he left the city. The confession, dated Jan. 13, was as follows:

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Charles Ledowsky, by my own free will, herewith declare that I am the sole maker of all warehouse receipts signed by R. E. Wathen & Co. or Poynts Brothers Company. I have personally written and signed, stamped in secret places, brought them to the office, and borrowed money on them from banks and bankers, and diverted the money to my business needs in the Fox River Distilling Company.

None of the officers ever doubted my integrity, or any of my employes. I told the Secretary that I got this paper direct from the distillery, R. E. Wathen & Co., and I will settle with them direct for the purchase price. I am the sole owner and stockholder of the Fox River Distilling Company. I had never anybody financially interested. None of the officers have any interest, nor did they receive any compensation or any profit for their title. I have appointed them for the sake to fill vacancies.

No soul, with exception of [here the confession names a Chicago man] knows of my default; he is the man who knew the papers to be fraudulent, but he discounted them by keeping for himself about $25,000, and made me sign accommodation notes for about $30,000, for which there are certain documents in the hands of the Secretary of this company. I am unable to make good.

The forgeries, it is said, extended over ten or twelve years. Ledowsky was 50 years old. It is said that he gave the sleeping car porter his last dollar to insure prompt filing of his telegram to the undertaker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—Warehouse receipts for $50,000, purporting to have been issued by the Government to R. E. Wathen & Co., distillers, were produced here today by a representative of a Chicago bank and branded by Mr. Wathen as forgeries. In a statement Mr. Wathen intimated that the total amount involved would likely be more than $100,000.

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The Directors think it may interest their patrons to know that during 1914 the average daily number of guests staying at the Savoy was *greater than ever.*

This striking result—achieved in a year when a considerable decrease might reasonably have been anticipated—gives gratifying confirmation of the position of the Savoy in the esteem of the travelling public.

It is especially noteworthy that the number of resident American guests has not merely been maintained, but has *increased.* For this indicates that in war-time no less than in days of peace the Savoy is a natural social centre for citizens of the United States.

The figures for 1914 have, too, a wider significance. They emphasise the fact that the great Atlantic travel-routes and sightseeing facilities generally throughout Great Britain—and, incidentally, over a very large part of tourist Europe—are unaffected. In these circumstances the Directors would like to inform their intending guests during 1915 that ample measures have been taken to maintain unimpaired the Savoy's characteristic high standard of comfort and luxury.

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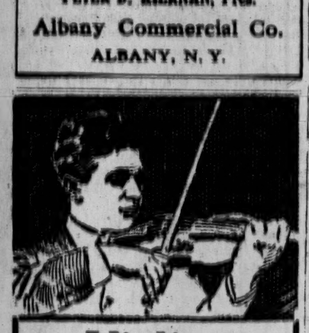

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BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR EXTRA SESSION

Democrats Fear It Will Be Forced by the Republican Fight on the Ship Bill.

BURTON QUOTES THE TIMES

Reads to Senate Editorial Criticising Measure — Ends Thursday Speech Nearly Exhausted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—So convinced are many of the Congressional leaders that an extra session of Congress is inevitable that preparations were begun today for the organization of the House in the new Congress. The present Congress will come to an end by Constitutional limitation on March 4 and the Sixty-fourth Congress will nominally come into existence on that day but unless called together sooner by the President will not meet until December. But in the realization that the debate in the Senate on the Ship Purchase bill is likely to prevent the passage of the necessary supply measures, the Democratic leaders in the House are preparing to arrange for the selection of committee members and the choosing of a Speaker and other officers, so that the organization of that body in the new Congress can be expedited if an extra session should be called for March.

It was agreed today that a call should be issued tomorrow for a caucus of the Democratic members of the House to meet Feb. 4, to provide for organization. The first business to be taken up by the caucus will be the election of members of the next House to the vacancies that will occur on the Democratic side of the Ways and Means Committee.

Six Important Vacancies.

Representative W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will not be a member of the next House because of his election to the Senate. Representatives Palmer of Pennsylvania, Stanley of Kentucky, and Mitchell of Massachusetts, all Democratic members of the Committee, will retire from the House. Two vacancies have been caused by the resignations of Representatives Hammond of Minnesota, and Ansberry of Ohio, the former leaving Congress to become Governor of his State, and Mrs. Ansberry to become a Judge on the Ohio bench.

There are thus six vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee to be filled. These places will be filled from the membership of the present House, as it is the precedent not to place new members on this important committee. As yet there are few candidates for the vacancies.

The caucus undoubtedly will declare its confidence in Speaker Clark, and commend him for re-election. All the present House officers will be indorsed for re-election. The Ways and Means Committee will have before it the task of placing in committee positions the 100 new members of Congress and the sixteen ex-members who come back after an interval of one term in private life. The Republican committee places will be filled on recommendation of Representative James R. Mann, the minority leader.

Burton Quotes Times Editorial.

Senator Burton this afternoon concluded his three-day speech against the Ship Purchase bill. He read to the Senate an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES today criticising the measure. He referred to the fact that THE TIMES had supported Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency, and added that it seemed to support him yet, although recently with some apprehensiveness. Mr. Burton in reading the editorial laid special stress on the concluding sentence:

"No Democrat can keep the name and support a subsidy scheme concealing Government ownership and operation. In proportion as the 'finishing touches' meet these objections the bill will lose attractiveness to those who now support it because of these defects."

No Democratic Senator responded to this criticism, although Mr. Burton pointedly suggested that some answer should be made. It is an open secret that Democratic Senators are apathetic with regard to the measure, and would be glad of an excuse to shelve it. But the fear that any such action would bring about a prolonged extra session, and the desire to avoid the appearance of any opposition to the President's wishes, have been potent factors in keeping the Ship Purchase bill before the Senate.

Senator Burton talked for more than six hours continuously on the third day of his speech, stopping only to drink two raw eggs as Senator Sutherland interrupted with a welcome question. Although aided frequently by prolonged questions, the Ohio Senator was showing distinct signs of exhaustion when he finally gave way to Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who continued the fight.

Just before the Senate adjourned Senator Lodge presented an amendment to forbid the proposed Government-controlled company to purchase ships flying the flags of belligerent nations. The adoption of this amendment would prevent the acquisition by the Government of German merchant vessels now tied up in neutral ports. It has been the supposition that the Government company would be unable to obtain vessels unless it bought those available of German ownership.

Arming for A Long Fight.

Democratic leaders, who regard the Republican opposition as an open filibuster, have determined to keep the measure constantly before the Senate, despite the appropriation bills. Tonight th Democrats held another caucus to perfect the bill.

It is probable that no Democrat will speak on the measure in the Senate for many days, the leaders hoping thus to wear down the opposition. But Republican Senators are arming for a protracted fight. Senators Weeks, Lodge, and Jones today brought to their desks piles of books and documents, and remained on guard ready to take up the debate when Senator Burton tired. Others who are preparing to talk are Senators Root, Sutherland, Smoot, Brandegee, Gallinger, and Nelson.

After an informal Republican conference it was announced that when speeches on the pending bill had been exhausted a substitute would be offered upon which to base further arguments.

At a conference of Democratic Senators tonight over the Ship Purchase bill, the second this week, so many differences developed that it was apparent that the measure was not popular and that in the opinion of some of those who attended the conference the effort to force it through the Senate might lead to a serious breach in the party.

The conference lasted more than three hours. No conclusion as to how the bill should be amended to harmonize dissatisfied Senators was reached. The only positive action taken was to refer the bill back to the Democratic members of the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report to another conference tomorrow night. There was insistence that the measure be amended in important particulars, but no decision as to how the changes demanded should be effected was arrived at.

22 STRIKE GUARDS HELD AS SLAYERS

Continued from Page 1.

velt, and Algernon Lee, a member of the New York State Committee of the Socialist Party, asking him to do so. Congressman-elect Meyer London of New York, a Socialist, also called upon the Commissioner. Mr. Walsh expects a report from his investigators soon.

Mr. Gill, the investigator of the commission, said he was not yet prepared to make a report, but his investigation had indicated that the attack of the deputies was unprovoked. He said that he would examine the antecedents of the arrested deputies to see if they were men who should have been intrusted with police powers.

Deputies Still on Guard.

Deputies still guarded the Williams & Clark and Liebig & Co. plants, the two properties of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Roosevelt. Mayor Joseph A. Hermann said he would request the services of the militia at the first sign of a renewal of hostilities between the strikers and the deputies. Adjutant General Arthur F. Sadler, Commander of the militia, and Col. John M. Rogers, his assistant, visited Roosevelt, looked over the situation, held a conference with Mayor Hermann, Chief of Police Harrington, and other officials, and returned to Trenton, in the afternoon. They said there seemed to be no immediate need for soldiers in the strike zone.

Mayor Hermann's statement that he would communicate with Gen. Sadler, should the militia be needed, caused comment, because it is customary in New Jersey for the Sheriff and not the Mayor to issue a request for State troops. The Mayor admitted that this custom maintained, but added:

"Under the circumstances the Sheriff's own men are partisans in the trouble, and should a fresh outbreak occur I should not hesitate to telephone Gen. Sadler myself, without waiting for the Sheriff to act."

E. C. Champion, Division Superintendent for the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and J. E. Waring, superintendent of the Liebig plant, gave out statements defending the action of the deputies. Mr. Champion said that on Jan. 5, the day after the strike was declared, he appealed to the Mayor for the protection of the property, and that the Mayor, after a conference with the Chief of Police, said that while he could promise protection for strike breakers or officers of the company on the public streets, he could not guarantee to protect the property. Mr. Champion then appealed to the Sheriff.

Spies Reported Threats.

Mr. Champion said he had received daily reports from spies among the strikers that the strikers were planning an attack on the plants. Both Mr. Champion and Mr. Waring flatly denied that the deputies were gangsters. They said they would stand behind the accused deputies.

Mr. Waring said that a striker had fired on a squad of deputies on Monday morning at the Liebig plant and had been arrested by the police for carrying concealed weapons. Chief Harrington asserted that the deputies had shot at the striker who had only fired his revolver into the air.

There were nine wounded strikers still in the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Elizabeth last night and two in the Elizabeth General Hospital. All were reported to be in a serious condition, but the death of only one was expected. He was Petri Carmen, who was shot in the abdomen and was operated on in the Alexian Brothers Hospital. The funeral of Alessandro Desederio, who died in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, will be held in Chrome tomorrow, the expenses being paid by the strikers.

FRANK CASE DAMAGE SUIT.

Mother Asks $10,000 from Pencil Company for Mary Phagan's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Mary Phagan's mother, Mrs. J. W. Coleman, filed a damage suit today against the National Pencil Company, asking $10,000 for the death of her daughter on the premises of the company. The suit contains two counts. One names Leo M. Frank as the slayer of Mary Phagan. The other names the negro, "Jim" Conley. Both being employes, the company is the defendant in either case, as the suit seeks to fix on it the responsibility for the safety of its employes while on the premises on the business of the company.

When Miss Lillian Schusel, the girl detective from Grand Rapids, Mich., questioned Conley at the court house yesterday, taxing Conley with killing Mary Phagan, the negro refused to answer her questions and she asked why.

"Because it looks like a frame-up, lady," Conley replied.

"Would you like to see Mr. Frank hang?" the Rev. J. E. White asked.

"That's his business and God Almighty's," the negro answered. "I don't want to do any more talking than I can help. I've already answered enough questions."

Conley will be used tomorrow as a State witness in the trial of C. C. Freddet and others connected with the Frank defense who have been indicted for subornation of perjury. Dan C. Lehon of the Burns Agency is one of those indicted.

Gov. Slaton continues to receive a flow of letters and telegrams protesting against the Frank verdict and demanding clemency. The communications come from every quarter of the United States. It is estimated that Gov. Slaton had received more than 15,000 letters and telegrams about the case.

Confirming a tentative arrangement, counsel for Frank and the State announced today that the Supreme Court would be asked to hear Frank's appeal in his habeas corpus proceeding during the week of Feb. 22.

MARTINE APPEALS TO SENATE.

Wants Action on Bill Against Use of Armed Guards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Calling attention to the reports of the shooting of strikers by guards in New Jersey, Senator Martine today appealed to the Judiciary Committee today to take immediate action on his bill, introduced last Summer, to make it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ armed men on their premises for any purpose.

Violation of the proposed law would be punishable by a fine not to exceed $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. The committees will consider the bill at an early meeting.

Mississippi Mob Lynches a Negro.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 20.—Edward Johnson, a young negro, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob within the Vicksburg city limits today and lynched. He had been arrested charged with stealing cattle.

OUTRIGHT WAS RECALLED.

Secretary Bryan Says It Anticipated Arrival at Nottingham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Though some State Department officials tried to make it appear last night that John L. Cutright, American Vice Consul at Nottingham, England, had not been recalled on account of a pro-German letter he had written to an Omaha newspaper, Secretary Bryan today in a formal statement confirmed the report that young Cutright had been recalled because of such a letter. Cutright, who is a son of John Cutright, editor of The Lincoln, Neb., Star, was formerly private secretary to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan's statement said in part:

"The attention of the Secretary of State was called to a news item, which appeared in a morning paper, to the effect that Vice Consul Cutright had been informed by local municipal officials that his presence in Nottingham as an official was objectionable. The Department has received no confirmation of this from Nottingham.

"Mr. Cutright was Vice Consul and clerk at Coburg and was transferred to Nottingham. After the transfer was made the attention of the Department was called to a letter written by Mr. Cutright, and published in The Omaha World-Herald. As it contained expressions of opinion in regard to the war Mr. Cutright's appointment to Nottingham was revoked and he was recalled.

"Upon receiving word that he had left Coburg notice was sent to him at Nottingham, which he received upon his arrival."

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$2.00 Forsythe Shirts.....95c
$3.50 to $5 Forsythe Shirts, including Golf Shirts....1.65
$1.50 Dent's English Gloves, also some of our own make 95c

$6.00 to $10.00 Imported Crepe de Chine Shirts, custom made, variety of colorings..... **3.65**

EVENING DRESS ACCESSORIES

$3.50 Imported Pique Dress Shirts.....1.75
$3.50 to $5.00 Imported Pique Dress Shirts.....2.35
$5.00 to $7.50 Full Dress Vests.....3.75
$5.00 to $7.50 Silk Mushroom Dress Shirts.....3.75
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Antique and Modern
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in the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)
The Private Collection of
Early English Portraits and Other Paintings
formed by the late
F. A. G. Hood, Esq., Dorset Square, London
and to be sold by direction of his son, G. F. W. HOOD, ESQ., of Fern Bank, Carlisle, England (who is now in the British Army), owing to the conditions brought about by the European war.

Tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday Afternoons at 3
At the American Art Galleries
The Duc D'Avaray Collection
To Be Sold by Direction of
Madame Lefortier, Expert, of Paris
An Extraordinary and Extensive Collection of
Beautiful Old Laces
More Than Thirty
17th and 18th Century Tapestries
Fine and costly specimens of Beauvais, Renaissance, Brussels, Aubusson and other weaves of desirable subjects and sizes en Suite and single panels.
Gold and Enamel Snuff Boxes, Eighteenth Century Painted Fans, Antique Brocades and Velvets.
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in Petit Point and Tapestry.
Dessus De Porte and other Valuable Artistic Property
which with the exception of eight items specifically noted in the catalogue as the personal property of Madame Lefortier are from
The Private Collection of the
Duc D'Avaray, of Paris
And sent to this country to be sold because of the financial depression occasioned by the European war.
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MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
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Brief descriptions follow of some of the more noteworthy examples we place on sale to-day:

Sheraton Dining Room Suite consisting of Sideboard, Dining Table, Serving Table, and eight (8) Chairs.
These are imported models made by LOCKE of Bath, England, and reproduce some of the famous pieces shown in Macquoid's History of English Furniture.
Regular price $1400 Now priced at..... $950

A Sheraton Bedroom Suite somewhat similar in style to the Dining Room Suite mentioned above. Made by NORRIS of London.
Consisting of a Pair of Beds, Spacious Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Bureau and two Chairs.
Regular price $700 Now priced at..... $450

A Bedroom Suite in Antique Ivory Enamel, consisting of a Pair of Twin Beds with cane panels, Bureau with fixed mirror, large Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Chaise Lounge, and two Chairs to match.
These pieces are in the style of the Marie Antoinette period, and are reproduced from some fine Paris-made pieces.
Regular price $900 Now priced at..... $625

A Walnut Bedroom Suite in Louis XV. Style, It consists of a Pair of Twin Beds, a Large Dresser with ample mirror, a Wardrobe with Sliding Trays and a Writing Table, made of attractively figured French Walnut.
This is a beautiful gathering of furniture, done in the Parisian craftsman NOEL'S best manner.
Regular price $1300 Now priced at..... $850

A Lit de Repos or Day Couch in Antique Beech with loose cushion and pillows—covered in fine taffeta silks admirably adapted for Boudoir or Living Room.
Regular price $300 Now priced at..... $175

Two Fine Italian Walnut Tables made in Florence. These tables have been used by us for purposes of reproduction, and are wonderful examples of an Italian carver's skill. They range in size from six feet to eight feet six inches.
Regular prices $200 $400 Now priced at..... $150 $225

A Dining Room Group in Chinese Lacquer after Chippendale
A Pedestal Sideboard, Dining Table, Serving Table and eight chairs.
TYLER, of London, designed the originals, Stratford Shops copied them.
Regular price $1275 Now priced at..... $850

A Mahogany Suite in Southern Colonial Style consisting of a delightfully quaint Pair of Beds, a Chest of Drawers, a large Dressing Table, and a Bureau.
Regular price $800 Now priced at..... $550

For the Country House there are six or seven picturesque suites in enamel with floral decorations painted in the picturesque old English style, the backgrounds being either of white, blue or black enamel, these will be found especially attractive as Guest Chamber furnishings.

A Mahogany Bedroom Suite in Heppelwhite Style Made of finely figured solid Cuban Mahogany, a captivating "fitment" for a large country house bedroom.
This Suite consists of two Beds, a Dresser, a Chiffonier, and a Dressing Table.
Made by STRATFORD SHOPS.
Regular price $580 Now priced at.. $400

A Mahogany Dining Room Suite in Heppelwhite Style This particular Suite would help to make a characteristic interior for a fine country house dining room finished in the Gregorian style. It includes a Large Sideboard 8 feet long, a Round Dining Table 5 feet in diameter, a Silver Cabinet, a Dinner Wagon, and either eight or ten Chairs.
Regular price $1050 Now priced at..... $650

A Chippendale Console for the Hall or Dining Room This is made of mahogany, carved in the style of the famous Thomas Chippendale.
Regular price $140 Now priced at..... $95

Odd Chairs,—Numbers of odd Chairs in the style of Chippendale, Heppelwhite and the Brothers Adam. An odd armchair, or a small occasional chair here or there that bears no duplicate. These pieces have been used by us for purposes of reproduction. They are absolute copies of some famous Antiques, and will find themselves happily at home in Library, Study or Living Room.
Regular prices $75 $90 $95 $75 Now priced at $45 $40 $60 $35

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $8; per Copy, $2.

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A GOSPEL OF HOPE.

It is good to hear Mr. GARY say, as he did at the Merchants' Association luncheon, that "the extreme optimist of today, if the people of this country take advantage of their opportunities, will ten years hence be considered to have been very conservative in his estimate of future prosperity." It is even better to hear him say, and to agree with him, that the moral basis of this future prosperity is as substantial as the material basis. Business management, morals, and conduct are on a higher level than ever before, and "there is more co-operation between all classes of people, a recognition to a greater degree than ever before that it is to the advantage of each to have all others prosper." Preparation for prosperity is Mr. GARY's remedy for present troubles. It is a gem of thought, of purest ray serene, when contrasted with the pinchbeck philosophy which preaches a gospel of despair because of the troubles it has caused.

The redistribution of existing wealth is the proposal which comes trippingly to the tongues of many who have the ear of the public, or who clamor for access to it. All the wealth there is counts for little beside the wealth that shall be. The creation of new wealth, a new abundance greater than the world has ever known, is easily within the capacity of our institutions and of our organization of industry. No doubt the time will never come when there shall be no man with a grievance. But the time recently was, and soon shall be again, when more men who work with either hand or brain can get more for their effort than at any other time or place since the experience of man began. This can be attained, and there is no better promise than this within the gift of those who would start by attacking and destroying the progress already made.

How happens it that the happiness of tomorrow is not ours today? Mr. GARY says that there is the same capacity for employment of all that ever there was. Many are idle, but not because they could not be employed producing what others want. Wants are not satisfied, and the satisfaction of wants is the object of work. That is not the idea of those whose idea is that the object of work is to produce wages, and that more wages and less work is the remedy for want. Wages could not be increased so as to give satisfaction to all. The satisfaction of wants by restricting production, and by limiting work to a monopoly of the "aristocracy" of dear labor, is a theory that refutes itself. We are less happy than we were through following upon the false leaders who promised everything to everybody. Wages were to be raised by law, and goods were to be cheapened by law. Organizers of prosperity were to be "dissolved" at least, and if possible to be jailed. The people were to vote it, and it was so to be. Men were not to look for their prosperity to their work and their merits, but to politics and statutes. The faults were all on one side. Big men were too big. It was never suggested that the little politicians were too little. The result was an interruption of prosperity, not the destruction of it, nor the production of misery by the necessary working of our economic or political institutions. The machine was reversed by those who thought it was going too fast or not going in their direction.

In Mr. GARY's moderate words, "there was a decided sentiment, important and quite extensive, against successful business." He admits that business had its faults, and he treats all too lightly the faults of other classes than those of business, which he particularly represents. But the faults of the correctors of faults were even worse. "Vicious" bills were introduced, and there was a disposition to go beyond reason and justice in the administration of the law. Capital became frightened; investors were deterred; the enterprising and aggressive discontinued their efforts. There has been a disposition to wait until the lines of legality were made so clear that enterprise could see its way to a profit. That is why jobs are wanted, and money is plenty, while capital is scarce.

That is the testimony of one of the biggest givers of jobs in the world. Does he not speak the truth? Can a capitalist be compelled to make work when he is losing money? Can any man create prosperity for another man except by pauperizing him? Is not the true remedy for lack of work the removal of the obstacles between men and work? Is it too late to believe that the people are seeing these truths, when the figures show that millions changed their minds and their votes at the last election? There is indeed a new temper of affairs among the people, but there are still remnants of the old disposition among the rulers. It is true that the votes which produced adversity cannot produce prosperity. But prosperity for all deserving it will be the result of letting the makers of prosperity return to their jobs.

THE OUTRAGE AT CARTERET.

Mayor HERMANN of Roosevelt Borough, who announces the issuance of warrants to arrest twenty-two of the forty Deputy Sheriffs employed as guards against strikers by the fertilizer companies at Carteret, N. J., says he is convinced that the "strikers were absolutely blameless," and the attack upon them resulting in the death of one and serious gunshot wounds of a score or more was by a "band of thugs, deliberate and unprovoked."

Even if the strikers were blameworthy—and their placing of obstructions on a railroad track can hardly be defended by Mayor HERMANN—the repeated firing upon them by the Deputies was unwarranted. In Pennsylvania Deputy Sheriffs, who have often shown themselves to be totally unfit to manage turbulent crowds, are no longer called upon to preserve law and order. The picked young men under Capt. JOHN GROOME of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary would have handled the Carteret strikers without firing a shot.

For nine years Pennsylvania has not had to call out her National Guard, despite several strikes and rioting that have been quickly checked by a body of 228 cool-headed and efficient men. In thirty different counties they effectually guard an area of 4,500 square miles. New Jersey needs such a body of trained police. New York needs one.

Gov. WHITMAN has already taken steps toward the enactment of legislation that will establish a State mounted police specially appointed to prevent such occasions of outrage and violence as that of the Roosevelt strike. In the large labor camps of this State fights and drunken brawls, assaults, murders and strikes require the constant safeguarding of the public where the local police are helpless or incompetent. A State Constabulary would by its trained activities and without violence reduce all this lawlessness to conditions of settled order.

FUTILE EXCUSES FOR GERMANY.

Even after months of opportunity for study and enlightenment it is still asserted now and then that the treaty guaranteeing the inviolability of Belgium was Prussia's treaty, made in 1839, and that the German Empire never made a treaty in regard to Belgian neutrality, and, therefore, broke no pledge and violated no obligation when its armed forces hewed their way through Belgium in order to fall upon France. This argument was advanced in this city on Monday at a meeting for the dissemination of useful knowledge about the war.

It is a pretty old story, and well-informed persons know, of course, that the argument finds no basis in international law or in the practice of nations. Moreover, the German Chancellor's frank admissions settle the point. But we in the United States are in a position to offer testimony as to the continuing validity under the German Empire of treaties entered into with individual German States prior to the establishment of German unity. The volume issued by our Government in 1904 entitled "Compilation of Treaties in Force" contains more than a dozen such treaties, made at various dates, with Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and other German States, yet still "in force" thirty-three years after the German Empire was formed.

Notably there is the extradition treaty of 1852 with Prussia. In 1901 the Imperial German Consul at Chicago, an official "representative of the German Empire and of the Kingdom of Prussia forming part of said German Empire," as he described himself, asked for the arrest of GERHARD TERLINDEN, a Prussian subject charged with forgery, to the end that he might be extradited under the treaty of 1852. TERLINDEN, having been arrested, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and his counsel set up the plea that there was no existing treaty of extradition with Germany, arguing that the treaty of 1852 with Prussia "was terminated by the creation of the German Empire and the adoption of the Constitution of said Empire in 1871." The application for the writ was dismissed by the District Court, and this action was affirmed by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice FULLER delivering the opinion, in the course of which he said:

> During the period from 1871 to the present day extradition from this country to Germany, and from Germany to this country, has been frequently granted under the treaty, which has been repeatedly recognized by both Governments as in force. * * * Thus it appears that the German Government has officially recognized and continues to recognize the treaty of June 16, 1852, as still in force, as well as similar treaties with other members of the Empire, so far as the latter has not taken specific action to the contrary or in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM OF HOHENZOLLERN, King of Prussia, was beyond all possible question bound by the neutrality treaty of 1839. WILLIAM II., German Emperor, was equally obligated to hold Belgium inviolate. The kingdom's pledge, passed to the Empire and was binding upon both unless "specific action to the contrary or in lieu thereof" was taken, which not even the most ardent defenders of Germany would venture to affirm. International law and usage give no support to the strangely perverse view that would absolve Germany from the moral consequences of her crime on the plea that the Empire had entered into no guarantee, and the official avowal at the outbreak of the war put the matter beyond doubt. Germany knew that she was violating the obligation of her treaty. It is amazing that at this late day any one should have the hardihood to deny it.

THE GERMAN AIR RAID.

The raid of German aircraft on England yesterday morning was possibly in pursuance of a German policy that does not seem to have been very well understood. It has evidently been the German purpose from the first to spread terror among the civilian populations of the allied countries so that they may bring pressure to bear upon their Governments to end the war.

The dropping of bombs on Antwerp and Paris was denounced as purposeless; the sowing of the North Sea with mines was called savage. French writers have exhausted themselves in attacks upon the scientific burning of towns and villages. The assault by sea upon Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool was thought to be merely vindictive. But it may be that they all had their purposes and were part of a well thought out and deliberate policy.

The explanation based on the theory that Germany is trying to strike terror into the hearts of civilians in France and England at least makes these raids understandable. As military operations they are devoid of sense and meaning. They do not weaken the enemy's armed forces, they cannot hasten the end of the war as it would be brought nearer by great victories in the field. They resemble pretty closely the raids of the Indians upon white settlements in the early days of our history. Houses were burned, scalps were taken, women and babies were tomahawked. Undoubtedly the colonists were terrorized—with the result that they laid in new stores of powder and ball and put an end to redskin raids. Instead of bearing fruit in mass meetings demanding that the war end, Germany's air raids on England may serve only to stimulate recruiting.

Certainly the English will get over the fear of Zeppelins. It appears likely that the latest foray was carried out by some smaller type of airship, if not by aeroplanes, but the Londoners as well as the people of Paris have plainly been in terror of airship raids. What the Zeppelin dirigibles may do in future is unknown, but thus far the airship as a war machine is a fizzle. To drop bombs that kill old men, children, and nursemaids or make a splash in the sea somewhere near a warship and then be driven away by nimbler aeroplanes or terrestrial gunfire—these are not effective exploits of war. And the futility of the airship, after all the antecedent proclaiming of its dread possibilities, ought to reassure our English friends. We think an actuary would easily figure out a demonstration that any given person in London stands in greater peril of being devoured by lions in the streets of that city than of being blown out of this pleasant world by a Zeppelin bomb. Let it be remembered that only a few days ago a lion was loose in the streets of New York, and lions are dangerous animals.

THE CITY CAN SAVE $60,000.

Over in Brooklyn Mayor MITCHEL said, as reported in The Eagle:

> We are going to economize. Just as we cut two millions out of the administration's cost this year, so we hope to cut more next year. But it is utterly impossible to get enough to keep the budget within this year's figures unless we develop new sources of income. Why? Because the administration's excess represents $60,000. It is only in that $60,000 that we can effect economy.

The Mayor offers no hope of any lower taxes until the reforms instituted by his administration reduce the debt service, "after fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years." The alternative is more taxes, new or old, or both, "by cutting out all social or other material services."

The Mayor is entitled to thanks for his frankness, even more than for the reforms which will raise taxes for twenty years, more or less. The reforms were enforced by the "money power." The city's credit would not support further borrowing unless the lenders' terms were met regarding its spendthrift methods. Now the Mayor says that the resources of economy are limited to $60,000 on an expenditure of $200,000,000. Otherwise there must be a reduction of "social services." Nobody wants to reduce the social services. Everybody would vote for all of them—to be paid for by others. That is the way they are ordered, for the majority think they pay no city taxes, since they never see a city tax bill. Who would not vote for "recreational playgrounds" at the expense of adding a few mills to the tax rate? Only landlords and bankers can visualize what a mill on the tax rate means.

The administration clearly is incapable of it until the bankers show how. Practically the entire electorate is for the city spending more money for anything which can be plausibly defended. That is how it happens that the city is paying fifty millions annually for its debt service. The Mayor says that the city can economize only $60,000. What do the bankers say? The Mayor says that there must be more taxes. What do the taxpayers say? Has the collision arrived between social service and solvency? If not, how much longer can it be deferred?

NATIONAL GUARD ETHICS.

The bill introduced in Congress some years ago to provide for the payment of National Guardsmen by the Federal War Department was opposed on the ground that the militia of the States would thus be converted into a formidable political machine. National Guardsmen naturally resented this charge. Yet the idea that the National Guard is too closely associated with politics at all times is common, and many ill-informed persons refuse to take it very seriously, in spite of the earnest efforts of guardsmen, with the help of United States Army officers, to increase their military efficiency, as a means of national defense. In fact, there is a settled prejudice in some quarters against the citizen soldiery which has been hard to combat, but which surely should be checked, for the militia regiments are needed, they should be kept at full strength, and, by all means, the National Guard should be "kept out of politics."

That is just what Gov. WHITMAN, in his new guise as Commander in Chief, said he intended to do, at a recent meeting of the National Guard Association at Albany. Yet there was a very strong hint of politics in the proceedings of that very meeting. For instance, the plan of a State Constabulary was opposed, though it was admitted that there are good points in its favor, because "maintenance of a constabulary might cut the necessary Guard appropriation." That seems pretty small business for citizen soldiers, but no smaller than a resolution demanding "privileges" for members of the National Guard in civil service examinations. If this means anything, it means that National Guardsmen should be appointed to places under the Government, whether or not they are fitted to fill them. We do not know how nearly representative of the opinion of guardsmen the National Guard Association is, but the proceedings in the Albany meeting certainly lent color to the belief that some part of the National Guard is "in politics" and intends to stay.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Consistency Called Vacillation.

Newspapers always welcome, or at any rate they always carefully consider, the criticism they receive from their readers, and, whether friendly or hostile, it is usually informative and therefore valuable. Sometimes the value of the criticism lies in the fact that it serves as a text for brief disquisitions on journalistic methods, standards, and ethics, whereby the general public may be enlightened as to matters concerning which its notions are still curiously vague and incorrect.

Such a service is rendered by a letter just received in which THE TIMES is charged with "vacillation"—with trying to be on two sides at once. The only proof offered by the author of the letter—and evidently the only one he has in mind—is the strange one that though THE TIMES recently took what he calls a "splendid stand" as to the right and wrong of the European war and its inevitable termination in the defeat of Germany, it has since endeavored to regain the favor it may have lost because of that "real editorial, straight from the shoulder," by printing in one of the Sunday Picture Sections a much greater number of photographs showing the various activities of German soldiers than had the Allies for subjects.

Apparently our friend—he is our friend, judging from the tone of his letter—thinks a newspaper, to be courageous and consistent, must not only take an editorial position and stick to it, but must exclude from its other columns everything calculated to give pleasure or comfort to the holders of opinions different from its own. It must suppress "the other side" in every case, and give no news or arguments revealing that there is any "side" except its own!

Well, there were days when most newspapers more or less thoroughly exemplified that conception of journalistic propriety, but few papers do it now, and THE TIMES is not, and is firmly determined not to be, one of the few. On its editorial page it prints opinions, and tries not to show—hopes it does not show—any vacillation there, but on its other pages it gives the news with such impartiality as is humanly possible in the conditions as they exist each day. If on any day the news happens to "favor" the Germans, or the pictures available that day portray them, it nevertheless presents the one or the other, confidently assuming that the great majority of its readers want to be fully, not partially, informed as to what is going on. This it regards, not as vacillation, but as sense and fairness.

Relation of Law to Money.

According to evidence just brought out in a suit for an accounting of money spent to save ALBERT T. PATRICK, first from the electric chair and then from life imprisonment, the accomplishment of these purposes took the large sum of $162,687.16. And that was in spite of the fact that PATRICK is himself a lawyer of considerable ability, naturally deeply interested in his own case, and doing much of the hard work involved in the making of his innumerable appeals.

As it must be assumed that all this money was expended in entirely proper ways—and no corruption of anybody was ever charged—a large, and some would say a disquieting, question is raised by this revelation. If PATRICK had not been a lawyer, and if he had not had relatives and friends both able and willing to spend in his behalf what even in these days is no small fortune, would he have been punished for a murder which he did not commit?

That he did not commit it, or at any rate that his trials were not fair or his guilt not so fully proved as to preclude the exercise of executive clemency, must be assumed from the fact of his ultimate release. But nobody can believe that he would have escaped if he had been ignorant, poor, and friendless.

It seems, therefore, as if "the law" were put on the defensive—were again under some obligation to meet the often-made accusation that it treats the rich in one way and the poor in another. Whether PATRICK received justice or mercy, it cost too much, and would have cost too much, one likes to think, if it had cost anything at all.

Eugenists Lack Courage.

Wisconsin's so-called eugenic marriage law is again under a vigorous attack, and the argument now used by its enemies in demanding its immediate repeal, while simple, is made with much apparent confidence in its sufficiency. Figures now available and presented by the would-be repealers show that in the year since the law went into effect there has been in the State as a whole, and in all of its counties except one, not the increase in the number of marriages naturally to be expected among a growing population, but an easily measurable decrease. This is enough to condemn the statute in the eyes of those who still hold to the old theory that whatever interferes with or prevents marriage—any marriage—is against public policy, and they are making the most of the situation revealed by these statistics.

In answer to them the friends of the law have been content—from necessity, they seem to think—with impugning, not the statistics adduced, but the conclusion that it has decreased the number of marriages among Wisconsin people. They say, in assailing that conclusion, that to escape the provisions of the law many marriages that would naturally have taken place last year were solemnized just before it began, and that since then many couples have gone outside the State to be married.

In both these claims there is presumably some truth, but why don't the eugenists boldly admit that the law has had the effect charged against it, and express regret only for the fact that it has been so easily evaded. This law, like every law of its kind, was passed, if passed intelligently, in full realization and expectation that it would prevent some marriages, and unless it has done so, and not because it has, it ought to be repealed or amended. The number of Wisconsin people who have married under the law as it is shows at least that its provisions are not intolerable or even particularly repugnant, and the plain truth is that those who evaded its tests should be embarrassed, not those who met those tests successfully.

Humorless Because Humorless.

It is hard to decide who is the more amusing—Mr. KIPLING for saying that of all nations only the British possess the sense of humor, or the other more or less eminent Britons who are gravely asserting not only that other nations do have that sense, but that the English entirely lack it.

In making the statement he did Mr. KIPLING went far toward proving—or rather he illustrated what we all know—that he is himself scantily supplied or wholly destitute of humor in the ordinary sense of that word. But those who contradict him invite the same criticism when they deny humor to a country that has produced at least as many and as able humorists as any other.

Of course there is no land in which humorists are really abundant, and probably it is well that this is so, for the world, taking it by and large, is a pretty serious "proposition," and earnest, solemn folk do most and the best of the vast amount of hard work that has to be done in it.

THE CASE OF THE DACIA.

Editorial Comment Upon a Possible Source of Trouble.

From The Providence Journal.

Are there any influences, other than an ordinary commercial interest, behind the intention to send the steamship Dacia, formerly German owned and now under the American flag, across the ocean with a cargo of cotton for a German port? Is the Administration planning a "dare" to Great Britain? The talk that is being made suggests a deliberate attempt to work up the public mind to a state of irritation over the prospect of a manufactured "indignity to the American flag."

We shall watchfully wait, trusting that the State Department will handle the matter sensibly, instead of forcing a controversy. If a vexatious issue develops out of the case of the Dacia, the conclusion will have to be that it was deliberately forced by the same unfriendly and unneutral influences which have heretofore manifested themselves in Washington—to the amazement and disgust of the American people.

A Cause for Thankfulness.

From The Indianapolis News.

The incident of the steamship Dacia will serve a good purpose if it shall open the eyes of the Administration and the people to the perils involved in the Government ship purchase plan which is being so strenuously pressed by President Wilson. The transfer in time of war of a ship from a belligerent to a neutral is always a suspicious circumstance. Of course, if the transfer is bona fide it cannot be questioned. But that is precisely the point. The questions involved are difficult and delicate. The people of both countries should be very thankful that they are not raised over a Government-owned ship. For under such conditions the good faith, not merely of a private citizen, but of the Government itself, might be involved.

State Department Ineptitude.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Probably the most inept proposal that has been fathered by our State Department in two years is the request that Great Britain will permit the Dacia to sail from Port Arthur, Texas, to Rotterdam, with a load of cotton, without question as to the right of the boat to fly the American flag.

The sale of the ship, formerly owned by a German company, to an American named Breitung is claimed in London to be a subterfuge to escape molestation; that the boat is subject to seizure under the international rules relating to warfare. If that is the case we are trifling with trouble, are going out of the way to look for complications when we grant American registry promiscuously, as has been done since the war was precipitated. It is contended even that some German interests back of the Dacia are planning to have her sail in the hope that she will be captured, so they can raise a clamor about an American ship being seized, and thus get the United States into a controversy with the Allies.

That suspicion may be an injustice to the Germans, but such a complication is easily possible under the present feverish anxiety to add to our merchant marine, regardless of consequences. American registry should not be granted where it is not merited. Once granted, it should be as inviolate as American citizenship.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Stuyvesant Fish Finds Reasons for Their Retention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of Jan. 18 on "The Abolition of County Governments" leads me to suspect that the writer really had in mind the abolition of the various minor subdivisions of county government. In the rural districts the county governments are of themselves simple enough, and there are not of necessity many county officers—say a County Judge, who is generally also the Surrogate; a District Attorney, a County Clerk, a Treasurer, a Sheriff, a Coroner, a Commissioner of Education, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, a County Superintendent of Roads, a Board of Health, a Superintendent of the Poor Farm, together with clerical assistants to certain of them.

As there are only sixty-two counties in the State of New York, these county officers and their assistants can hardly form a "horde of office holders who would lose their jobs under the new dispensation." Moreover, if you will pardon my saying so, a reason for maintaining the continued existence of county governments arises from the necessity under which we all are of resorting to the County Clerk's records in all questions affecting the title to lands.

But each county is cut up into various townships, of which there are many hundreds throughout the State; apart from them there are also over four hundred incorporated villages and a large number of incorporated cities. For purposes of elections there are 4,844 districts. There are also presumably about 14,000 school districts. Now, every one of these many thousand of bodies are ruled by quite a number of petty officials, all of whom are, or aim to become, professional office holders. Each school district has its Board of Trustees and its collector of school taxes; each election district supports quite a number of Inspectors of Elections, poll clerks, &c.; each town has an elaborate organization headed by a Town Board, with various other functionaries, including a Board of Health, independent of the County Board. It is in these minor civil divisions that you must look for the "horde of office holders."

While I am not sufficiently familiar with the devious ramifications of local government under our present Constitution to say exactly how many thousands of these useless and supernumerary petty politicians are now feeding at the public crib, I feel sure that it is in the direction of the abolition of town government and in the assessment and collection of all taxes through one central agency that the Constitutional Convention must seek to reduce the "cost of living" by the only means in its power, i. e., reducing the "cost of government."

The fact that the Federal Government took last year from the State of New York (which by the latest published report of the Census Bureau had less than 14 per cent. of the wealth of the United States) over 22 per cent. of the total tax on incomes of corporations and over 44 per cent. of the total tax on incomes of individuals, makes it more than ever necessary that we should now stop this waste in detail, which is costing "the good people of this State," in whose name our first Constitution was enacted, so much in money and in the corruption of a large and growing proportion of its citizenry.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

ASKS AID TO FIND CHATER.

Missing Newspaper Man Suffered a Nervous Breakdown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers have called attention to the sudden disappearance of William A. Chater, a member of the staff of The Journal of Commerce, who has been missing for more than a week.

This case illustrates the amazing ease with which a man known to hundreds of persons in all walks of life can evade the search made for him by his friends and the police in all quarters.

Mr. Chater was a man of great refinement and education, 53 years old. He was a graduate of Christ College, Cambridge, England. He was devoted to his wife and family, who attribute his sudden disappearance on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, to mental aberration incidental to a nervous breakdown. He left his home, 5 Bay Ridge Place, Brooklyn, in a downpour of rain to post two letters, and although a general alarm has been sent out by the police, no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained. The family of the missing newspaper man believes that he is wandering about without being able to reveal his identity. Such cases of temporary mental breakdown after influenza are not infrequent.

When last seen, William Chater wore a sack suit of dark material, a raincoat, and rubbers, a soft hat, and a standing collar with an open front. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. He has a high forehead, a drooping grayish-brown mustache, and hair with a tendency toward baldness. His speech with an English accent. I have for years known him as a man of exemplary character, a good citizen in the best sense of the word, and incapable of a mean action.

PERCY S. BULLEN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Etchings by Dwight C. Sturges on View—Matisse Exhibition.

About twoscore etchings and drypoints by Dwight C. Sturges are now on view at the Katz Galleries. These are interesting both in attempt and fulfillment. There is an unlabored suggestion of character in the figure subjects. The joy of an old lady in her companionable game of solitaire is sympathetically indicated and so is the joy of the grandmother in her grandchild, while the gay little group of boys and girls called "Cooling Off" seems made for the medium the artist has chosen. In "Sisters" there is the added grace of a perspective leading the mind to far-away shores, the figures on the strand are full of animation, and there are suggestions of color in sea and sky.

The "Girl Dressing," "Rag Picker," "Returning from Market," and "Vendor of Greens" are among the plates that claim attention, while the delightful "Stamp Collectors" is especially admirable in its arrangement of light and shade.

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An exhibition of the works of Matisse opened yesterday at the Montross Galleries and will remain on view through February. It will be reviewed later on. Some of the finer works of the artist are imprisoned in Germany, as well as some of his least engaging compositions, so that the present exhibition represents his middle range. There are sculptures and sketches as well as paintings, and one remarkable and rather terrible woman's head is present in four stages of interpretation, the artist gradually getting down to the bare bones of his impression of the sitter.

THE NAKED LAND.

Have you built your camp at the trail-side,
Where the lean wolf sobs o'er his woes,
In the light of a lonely sunset
That filters across the snows?
Have you stood alone in the star-shine,
While the north-god wedded your soul
To the naked and shameless tundra
That fences the frozen pole?

Then, some day, the north-god will find you,
While sipping the social-wine.
Your soul's first-love was the naked-land—
You whispered your vows at her shrine.
Though the music sob in the twilight,
As you fondle a jeweled hand,
The voice of your old-love is calling—
You will dream of that naked-land.

CHART PEET.

FIERY CHRISTABEL.

Prussian Militarism Is But Her Militancy Writ Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Militarism, like Janus, the peace and war god of the Romans, is a two-faced thing, hateful or benignant according to the way you look at it. If it is the enemy's militarism, it is a thing to be abhorred. If it is yours, it is a thing to be embraced. These sage reflections are prompted by Miss Pankhurst's worry in behalf of the Allies as she stood in shining armor the other evening in Carnegie Hall. The writer of this letter hesitates to adopt the suggestion of the indignant lady who would have Miss Pankhurst deported for her alleged breach of neutrality and hospitality. What in that case should we do with Dr. Dernburg, with Mr. Cecil Chesterton, with our own George Sylvester Viereck?

Doubtless we could get along without any of these apologists for war, if they would only let us. That they give aid and comfort to the enemy in our midst—the pro-German, the pro-Briton, the American militarist (who is surely the least American and the most dangerous of the three)—might be a reason for ridding ourselves of them, and a real "literacy test" might do the business, but cui bono (which is Latin for "what's the use")? We should still have their Bernhardis and Crambs, their Hardens and Shaws with us. So let us take the fair but fiery Christabel as she is and learn what we can from her.

The lesson is, indeed, an obvious one, even though it be not the one that Miss Pankhurst came over to teach us. She has much to say of German militarism, but she comes to us as the representative of the most consistent and whole-souled militarist movement with which her own country has ever been afflicted. For the Prussian militarism which seems to her such a terrible menace to civilization is but militancy writ large, adapted to the greater scale of a nation's necessities. The principle animating the two movements is precisely the same—to take what one wants or "needs" by force. There are other ways of getting what one needs—persuasion, peaceful if persistent agitation, diplomacy—the ways of civilization, in fact, as distinguished from those of the cave-man and the tiger, but these would not do for the Kaiser or for Miss Pankhurst. Both must cut their way through—*durchhauen*, in fact.

The American who recalls Miss Pankhurst's sole title to the fame that gives her an American audience may be pardoned if he fails to discover any material difference between the Hohenzollern and the Pankhurst types of militancy. Both were born of the same primeval conception of right—"that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can"—and both, because hopelessly belated and therefore out of joint with the world in which they are playing their futile parts, are doomed to the same inevitable smash.

No, Miss Pankhurst, the men of the United States will not go to war even to save the Allies from defeat, nor her women to hasten the day of their emancipation. You and the Kaiser have taught us a better way.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY.

Columbia University, Jan. 17, 1915.

CROWDS GREET REGULARS.

30th Infantry, Escorted by Seventh Regiment, Marches Through City.

The Thirtieth United States Infantry, fresh from their long service in Alaska, marched through Manhattan yesterday afternoon on their way from the United States transport Buford, which brought them through the Panama Canal, to the train which took them to Plattsburg, N. Y., where they will be stationed. At the City Hall the men were reviewed by Mayor Mitchel and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East. Later they passed in review before Gen. Wood and his staff at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The command was escorted by the Seventh Regiment, and thousands of persons crowded the line of march and cheered from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street.

The men were brought to Pier A from Weehawken in the early afternoon on tugs of the Quartermaster's Department. On the Plaza the Seventh Regiment, under Col. Appleton, awaited their coming and the men started on their long march uptown. They wore the olive drab service uniforms and full field equipment.

The line of march was across Battery Place and Beaver Street into Broad Street, up Broad Street to Wall Street, and west to Broadway.

The Thirtieth Regiment is commanded by Col. Frank B. McCoy. The men look rugged and healthy after their service in the far north. As the head of the line swung from Broadway into the City Hall Plaza the Mayor and the reviewing party took up their position on the space in front of the City Hall. With the Mayor was Major Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by his staff. As soon as the line passed the City Hall Police Commissioner Woods took Gen. Wood to the Forty-second Street reviewing stand.

At Forty-second Street and in Fifth Avenue north of the reviewing stand the crowd blocked the street from curb to house line. There was a cheer when the Seventh Regiment got to the stand. As the regulars came along the crowd began clapping their hands and this continued while the Thirtieth was passing.

Gen. Wood commented upon the thinned ranks of the regulars. He said there were about 800 men in the line, while the regiment if recruited to full strength should contain 1,000. Much recruiting, he said, would be necessary to bring the command up to its full quota. Another great crowd was blocked about the monument at Fifty-ninth Street to greet the marchers. The line continued across town to the pier at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street, where the Thirtieth embarked upon the tugs for Weehawken. There the regiment entrained for Plattsburg.

The men are proud of the fact that their regiment is the first army organization to pass through the Panama Canal.

TAFT SEES END OF WARS.

Says Present Conflict Will Bring About an International Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—Predicting good as a result of the European war, and urging economy, William H. Taft addressed the members of the Indiana Legislature here late today. Mr. Taft was on his way to Bloomington, where tomorrow he is to make the principal address at the Founders' Day exercises celebrating the ninety-fifth anniversary of Indiana University.

"Despite the great loss of life in the European conflict," said Mr. Taft, "I can see a possible blessing, in that it may be the means of bringing about the settlement of all international disputes in the future through an international court of arbitration."

In speaking of economy, the former President urged that private business methods be introduced into Government enterprises. He said that private business was a business by experts, and suggested that experts be employed in order to institute greater Governmental efficiency.

Mr. Taft will return to Indianapolis tomorrow to attend a banquet given in his honor by the law graduates of Indiana University.

SLUM EVILS FOUND BY TRINITY EXPERTS

Squalid Region Near Wall Street, South of Liberty and West of Broadway,

NOT OWNED BY THE CHURCH

Sixty-three Tuberculosis Cases in a Block in 1913—Eight Persons Sleep in a Room.

The plight of a population of 6,141 persons living in a little-known slum section which lies within a stone's throw of Wall Street south of Liberty Street and west of Broadway is described in a report made yesterday by experts working under the direction of the Men's Committee of Trinity Church. Trinity Corporation owns no dwelling houses south of Vestry Street and the report does not relate to property under its control.

In the district surveyed are 144 tenement houses, many of which were erected more than 100 years ago. From figures obtained from 818 families, the report showed that in approximately half the families both parents were working, yet more than two-thirds of the families had weekly incomes of $15 or less and one-fourth had weekly incomes of not more than $10. Dangerous conditions resulting in the spread of disease and high infant mortality are produced, according to the report, by overcrowding in buildings in which the sanitary conditions are those of a century ago.

"A very prevalent evil, but one not easy to measure, is that of room overcrowding," the report says. "The taking of boarders and lodgers is, in fact, general throughout this district. Two night inspections were made during the course of this investigation, and in some cases as many as eight lodgers were found in an apartment. In a single room in one tenement, a man and wife were found sleeping on one mattress on the floor; two men lodgers occupied a bed at one end of the room and two girl boarders, about 20 years old, a small cot at the other end."

"Nothing is more indicative of conditions than infant mortality," the report says. "Varying in the years 1910 to 1914, from one death in every three babies born to one in every five, the figures of this district bear mute testimony to the wretched conditions under which people here are living.

"There were 270 cases of tuberculosis reported during 1913 from Liberty Street south to Battery Place. Practically all of these occurred in the houses on lower Greenwich, Washington and West Streets. Within one square block alone sixty-three cases were reported. Many of the houses have a record of years of disease and are a menace to the community. During 1913 thirty-eight persons died of the disease."

"Three-fourths of the fathers in this district are in the unskilled trades, according to the records of the 'Health Centre.' The greater number are porters, longshoremen, peddlers, or waiters."

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, is Chairman of the Trinity Church Men's Committee, and the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, Vicar, is Vice Chairman. In addition to the main committee prominent business men of Wall Street not members of Trinity showed their interest in this work by contributing financial help.

PASSES ANTI-ALIEN BILL.

Idaho's Lower House Adopts Measure Almost Unanimously.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 20.—An anti-alien land ownership bill was passed by the House of Representatives of the Idaho Legislature today. There were only two dissenting votes, one being cast by Speaker Conner.

The bill prohibits the acquisition of land in the State by alien persons, firms, or associations, except by the enforcement of liens or true inheritance. In such cases it is provided that the land so acquired must be disposed of within five years or be forfeited to the State.

The bill makes no mention of race or nationality. It provides that land may be acquired by aliens after first citizenship papers have been taken out. The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Senate today passed a resolution providing for the submission to the voters of the State at the next general election of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor after May 1, 1917. Only one vote was cast against the resolution.

TAFT FOR MERIT LAW.

Opposes Connecticut Bill to Amend State Civil Service Laws.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—Ex-President Taft, in a letter read at a hearing before a legislative committee at the Capitol today, voiced his opposition to a bill which would amend the State Civil Service law. He hoped the Republicans, who control both branches of the Legislature by good majorities, would not make a mistake and destroy the statute. The proposed amendment would in effect make the law inoperative.

"I venture to write this to you," the letter read, "because I am a citizen of Connecticut and am proud of the State. In

MISS HOYT MARRIES T. H. FROTHINGHAM

Bishop Greer Weds Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt to Philadelphian.

IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

Bridesmaids in Taffeta Frocks of Deep Pink—Reception at Home of Mrs. Alfred N. Hoyt.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Sherman Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt of 2 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Thomas H. Frothingham of Philadelphia, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church before a large assembly. Bishop Greer and the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a gown of white satin with a long tunic of embroidered net, and a corsage of crystals, with long sleeves of tulle. Her veil, of rose point lace, was arranged in cap fashion about the dark coiffure, falling almost to the end of the square train of satin, which depended from the shoulders. The veil was surmounted by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids, and her only ornament was a superb diamond pendant on a platinum chain.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Miss Vera Bloodgood, Miss Rose Saltonstall, and Mrs. George S. West, the two latter from Boston. They were gowned alike in taffeta frocks of deep pink, the skirt being very full at the bottom and edged with ruching of the same material, with a wide close fitting girdle and a corsage of crystal. A long cavalier cape of cerise tulle fell from the shoulder, and the long sleeves were of cerise tulle. Their large hats of deep orchid colored satin were topped with a cluster of orchids. Each carried an armful of white lilacs.

Theodore Frothingham, Jr., acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers included Huntington W. Frothingham, W. B. Frothingham, Alfred O. Hoyt, a brother of the bride; Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., Darragh A. Park, J. Griswold Webb, Samuel M. Nelton, Grafton M. Pyne, George B. Post, Jr., Henry P. McKean, Oliver Wolcott, John S. Parker, Upton Sullivan, George C. Butler, Jr., and Bayard Warren.

A reception was held after the church ceremony at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alfred N. Hoyt, 934 Fifth Avenue.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frothingham, of Philadelphia, the bridegroom's parents; Mrs. Turner Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Carol Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Miss Helen Hoyt, Miss Ethel Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Farrar Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker, Mrs. Frederick King, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lea, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Lea, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Davis.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Alfred rGanger, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Percy M. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. Grafton Pyne, Miss Harriet Post, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Miss Helen Hamilton, Philip M. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Muir, and Mrs. Charles Morgan.

WEDDED IN LADY CHAPEL.

Alfonso P. Villa Marries Miss H. De R. Lippincott at Cathedral.

Alfonso P. Villa, formerly of Turin, Italy, but now in business in this city, and Miss Helen de Roig Lippincott, a daughter of the late Franklin B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Henry Mapleson, wife of Col. Mapleson, of the British Army, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, with none except a few relatives and close friends present. Mgr. Lavelle performed the ceremony, and the bridal procession was led by six altar boys. Silvio Villa was his brother's best man. There were no ushers.

The bride walked with her grandmother, Mrs. Antonio de Roig, preceded by her sister, Mercedes Dolores McMahon, the wife of James McMahon, of Philadelphia, who was her only attendant. The bride wore an afternoon gown of blue satin with a full overdress, shortest at the back, edged with gray fur. The corsage had blue chiffon sleeves. She wore a huge collar of white fox fur, black patent-leather boots with white tops and a white lace hat trimmed with small flowers under the edge of the broad brim, and carried clusters of white orchids.

Mrs. McMahon was in deep violet satin with chiffon sleeves, black boots with white tops, and wore a broad-brimmed, silver lace hat, banded with small yellow flowers. Mme. de Roig, who gave her granddaughter in marriage, was in a black velvet and black chiffon robe embroidered in jet, with a white chiffon tunic and a small white hat trimmed with white moire.

After the ceremony the bridal party and a few additional guests went to Sherry's, where refreshments were served. On their return from their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Villa will live in New York.

WILLGOOSE—CRUMP.

The wedding of Miss Anna Hallenback Crump, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crump of Saugerties-on-Hudson, to Arthur Linforth Willgoose of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. Hubert performed the ceremony. Miss Audrey Albertson of Brooklyn acted as maid of honor, and Mr. Willgoose had as best man Herbert Jennings of Brooklyn. Mr. Willgoose is a graduate of Cornell, class of '08. He and his bride will make their home in Bay Ridge after a short honeymoon.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs
Sold in "QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

HYDE-ANDREWS WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Andrews Marries Nelson C. Hyde.

The wedding of Nelson Collingwood Hyde, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Salem Hyde of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Naomi Andrews, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wakefield Andrews of New York, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The church was decorated with arches of greens over the chancel, which was grilled in with tall palms. Ascension lilies, and marguerites until all but the altar, with vases of lilies, was concealed, and clusters of lilies were tied to alternate pews on the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a simple girlish white satin gown of old-time cut, with a plain satin court train from the shoulders. The corsage was a puff of satin, and extending into little puff sleeves and from this puff corsage the satin fell in draped folds to the floor. Her tulle veil was arranged in plaits at the back of her low blonde coiffure and was held by a band of orange blossoms. She carried clusters of small white orchids and gardenias and wore no ornaments.

The maid of honor, Miss Dorothy Ann Hyde of Syracuse, a sister of the bridegroom, also wore an old-time costume of lavender taffeta, the short full skirt had three narrow flat ruffles outlining an open tunic, and low corsage and short sleeves, was edged with a tiny double ruffle. She carried a loose bouquet of purple, white, and ping spring flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor C. Scaife of Sewickly, Penn., and the Misses Elizabeth Kirlin, Adele Hotchkiss, Marion Becker, Phyllis Tomlinson, and Marian Hall of New York. They also wore quaint old-time gowns of pale green taffeta with ful short straight skirts gathered at the high waist line, with twisted puffs of the silk near the hem and gathered bodices cut with low necks, puffed sleeves, finished with narrow chemisettes of shirred white blonde. Their arms and hands were bare.

All the attendants wore large old-time natural leghorn hats with shirred lavender taffeta crowns and clusters of lavender and green ostrich tips at one side. Narrow black velvet ribbon wound around the crown fell in loops and ends to the shoulders. They carried round nosegays of Spring flowers, finished with loops of lavender ribbon and tiny buds. All of the attendants wore flat gold bracelets, the gift of the bride.

Mr. Hyde's best man was William P. Willets of New York, and the ushers were Stuart Raleigh, Malbone T. Babcock, Paul Shipman Andrews of Syracuse, Oscar Westen of East Orange, Oakley Kissam Brown of New York.

A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, 875 Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde will go to the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks for their honeymoon, and will live in Washington, D. C., after March 4.

HOPETON ATTERBURY WEDS.

Amateur Horsewoman the Bride of Wm. Quaid in St. George's.

William Quaid of New York, one of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and Miss Hopeton D. Atterbury, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, were married at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church. Palms and smilax decorated the church, with lilies on the altar. Miss Atterbury walked with her brother, Lawrence B. Atterbury, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown with a court train of satin from the shoulders. The low-cut corsage was draped with old family lace, which also covered the front of the gown and met the train at the sides. The long point lace veil was draped in full effect about her coiffure. She wore a large diamond ornament on the corsage and carried gardenias and lilies of the valley.

The bride's sister, Miss Atterbury, was her maid of honor and the other attendants were her two other sisters, Mrs. Le Roy Miller and Mrs. George M. Clarke, and also the Misses Grace Fleischmann, Mary Wagstaff, May Young, and Elsie M. Schefer, who were in orchid-colored taffeta with straight full skirts, with pink roses caught in the puffs at the bottom and low-necked round bodices finished at the neck with white lace and having long orchid-colored tulle sleeves. Their purple crepe hats of medium size had small pink roses banding the crowns, and all carried arm bouquets of long-stemmed pink roses. Francis O. Ayres, of Scarboro, N. Y., was the best man, and the ushers were Francis Bacon, Dr. Henry Thorpe, Eugene Mason, John Adams, Le Roy Miller, and Francis Aspinwall.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 141 West Eightieth Street, and Mrs. Atterbury, who received, wore silver gray satin. On their return from their honeymoon trip, Mr. and Mrs. Quaid will live at 780 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Quaid is one of the best-known amateur horsewomen in society and has captured more prizes each year at the show in Madison Square Garden than have been awarded to any other contestant, but a short time ago she sold all the thoroughbreds. Her horses, Nickel Plate and Patricia, won the championship at the Newport Horse Show for saddle horses in September, 1913, and in November, 1913, she won the Paterson Challenge Cup at the National Horse Show. She is also a daring rider to hounds.

MISS ZABRISKIE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie Weds Russell T. Bailey.

The wedding of Russell Trowbridge Bailey, a son of the late James S. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey of Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Elvia Zabriskie, a daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 846 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, which was decorated in yellow forsythia and other yellow and lavender Spring flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman and the Rev. Rexford Raymond.

The bride wore a white panne velvet gown trimmed with Venetian point and ermine and a tulle veil with a lace cap and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. Zabriskie gave her daughter in marriage.

Mrs. Rodney Slocum, the matron of honor, wore an orchid-colored silk gawn and carried orchids. The four bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Wandell, Helen Becker, Helen Millard, and Helen McCalden. They wore yellow silk frocks and carried yellow roses. Howard Bailey was his brother's best man and the ushers were Clifford Bailey, Russell Earle, Edward Keiser, and William Gill.

MISS F. H. WYETH TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. S. G. Williams Engaged to Edward K. Hadden.

Mrs. Stephen G. Williams (Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth) of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street announces the engagement of her second daughter, Miss Frances H. Wyeth, to Edward Kenneth Hadden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden of 7 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Hadden, who is a Harvard man, is studying at the Columbia Law School. He is a brother of Harold F. Hadden, Jr., who married Miss Laura Emmet, and of Gavin Hadden who married Miss Rebecca Lloyd.

Miss Wyeth, who made her debut three years ago, is a sister of the Misses Charlotte G., Caroline L., and Elizabeth J. Wyeth, and a niece of Dr. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge.

The wedding will probably take place in the Spring.

"Boris Godunoff" Sung Again.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" was repeated. The cast, as usual, included Mmes. Ober, Delaunois, Sparkes, Duchene, and Mattfeid and Messrs. Didur, Rothier, Bada, Reschigian, Althouse, de Segurola, Audisio, Rossi, Rossi, Mariani, and Schlegel. Mr. Toscanini again conducted.

STEVENS TECH FUND NEAR MILLION MARK

Day's Subscriptions of $50,105 Leave $415,478 to be Obtained by Tomorrow.

HOBOKEN LEADS THE RACE

Reports $17,450 in Gifts to Its Home Institution—Conditional $500,000 Is at Stake.

Hoboken led by a wide margin yesterday in the race to raise $1,360,000 for the Stevens Institute of Technology at Castle Point, Hoboken, by tomorrow. It was the first time in the ten-day campaign in which the engineering college's home town had pushed to the fore, but when Hoboken did get out in front, it was with a five-figure total. Richard A. Beyer's Hoboken squad reported $17,450 at the daily rally of the volunteer corps in the Machinery Club, Hudson Terminal Building, Manhattan.

The day's total from all the workers was $50,105, carrying the grand total to $944,522. This leaves $415,478 to be subscribed by tomorrow if Stevens is to have the conditional gifts of $250,000 each from the Rockefeller Educational Fund and the Carnegie Foundation.

Conspicuous among those who gave pledges at the rally were Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; J. W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company; Anson W. Burchard, Vice President of the General Electric Company; A. R. Whitney, President of the Whitney Construction Company, and F. A. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor.

"Shall we go past the million mark?" asked Walter Kidde, Chairman at the rally.

"We shall!" replied 150 business and professional men.

An appeal entitled "Why You Should Give" was issued by the General Committee. There was great rejoicing among the New Jersey teams over the fact that Franklyn B. Murphy, formerly Governor, had given $5,000. Mr. Murphy's contribution was turned in through Richard C. Jenkinson of Newark, who said that whereas the giver had high esteem for the college, the subscription was due even more to high regard for the work of Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens.

"For the convenience of persons who wish to give to the Stevens Fund, but who cannot be reached by our workers between this time and the end of the campaign," said Mr. Kidde, "I hope the newspapers will announce that contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the fund, Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Manhattan. All gifts forwarded to Mr. Carlton will be duly acknowledged by the General Committee.

Gifts of $500 or more reported yesterday were: Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, $15,000; Baker Smith Company, $2,500; Col. E. A. Stevens, Anonymous, Silk Finishing Company of America, $1,500 each; W. E. S. Strong, Frederick N. Tafft, Arthur G. Glasgow, Marc Eidletz, American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, Jenkins Brothers, Pressed Steel Radiator Company, John Frickel, and the late Capt. Peter N. Breitfeld, aged 13 years 5 months 24 days. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,238 Park Av., Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

BRODIE.—Miss Ebba L. Brodie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Brodie, Jamesburg, N. J., formerly of New York, died Sunday. Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 21, 10 A. M., at Gustav Adolphus Church, 224 St. and 3d Av.

BRUMLEY.—On Jan. 18, at his residence, 107 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Willis H., in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private.

BURDEN.—Sarah E., wife of the late Dr. Charles Burden, on Jan. 19, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her son, Wesley W. Burden, 508 1st Av., Astoria, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. English papers please copy.

CALVIN.—John Calvin, aged 70, on Jan. 19. Funeral services at his late residence, 155 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Thursday evening. Train leaves Jersey City 7:24, Erie Railroad.

BISHOP OF ALBANY DEAD.

Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke a Victim of Heart Disease at 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, fourth Bishop of Albany, died suddenly of heart disease here tonight. He celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on Jan. 10, and last June his golden jubilee as a priest.

Bishop Burke was born in Ireland, and came in his childhood to Utica, N. Y., and later studied at St. Michael's College in Toronto. He was graduated from St. Charles College in Maryland in 1861 and became a professor in the college, and studied theology at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1864 with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Theology. Bishop Burke became a priest on June 30, 1864, and until 1865 was assistant at St. John's Church in Albany. In 1865 he was appointed assistant and rector of St. Joseph's Church in Albany and in 1874 became pastor, and remained in this position until 1894, when he was consecrated a Bishop.

When he became rector of St. Joseph's Church it was $75,000 in debt, and he set to work to pay this off, and succeeded before being made Bishop. He built a large school for boys, and the church property at the time he was consecrated Bishop was estimated to be worth $250,000.

Bishop Burke was created a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in 1890 and a Knight of the Holy Cross in 1894. He made two trips to Rome, in 1871 and 1880, and was a favorite of the late Pope Pius IX.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ARNOLD.—Jan. 14, 25 Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I., Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Arnold, a son.

Engaged.

STRAUSS — LOWY. — Dora Lowy to Leo Strauss.

Married.

Brooklyn.

BERMEL—KUMMER.—Jan. 20, Helen C. Kummer to Joseph Bermel, Jr.

LINNEKIN—MEBES.—Jan. 16, Erna Mebes to Rodney O. Linnekin.

MORDAUNT—O'BRIEN.—Jan. 19, Anna A. O'Brien to Edward J. Mordaunt.

Died.

ALLEN.—Mary Carey Allen, widow of Edward Allen, at her late residence, 102 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 87 years of age. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

APPLEBY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, at her residence, 216 West 59th St., May H., beloved wife of Edgar S. Appleby and daughter of the late George F. Valentine and Julia Townsend. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARBER.—Milton W. Barber, aged 79, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915. Funeral service from his late residence, 56 West 125th St., on Friday at 2 o'clock. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BAUERDORF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, Charles Frederick Bauerdorf, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 623 West End Av., on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BEARD.—Elizabeth Budington, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Ives Budington of Brooklyn and widow of the late Samuel Shelton Beard, entered into rest at her late home in Lakewood, N. J., Tuesday, January 19th. Funeral services will be held at All Saints' Church, Lakewood, Friday, January 22nd, upon the arrival of train leaving New York City at 1:20 P. M. over New Jersey Central Railroad.

BLACK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, at her residence, 535 West 111th St., Emma L., daughter of the late John and Ellen Black. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BREITFELD.—On Jan. 19, 1915, Colonia Bourne, beloved daughter of Augusta A. and Jue Prickel, and the late Capt. Peter N. Breitfeld, aged 13 years 5 months 24 days. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,238 Park Av., Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

BRODIE.—Miss Ebba L. Brodie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Brodie, Jamesburg, N. J., formerly of New York, died Sunday. Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 21, 10 A. M., at Gustav Adolphus Church, 224 St. and 3d Av.

BRUMLEY.—On Jan. 18, at his residence, 107 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Willis H., in the 71st year of his age. Funeral private.

BURDEN.—Sarah E., wife of the late Dr. Charles Burden, on Jan. 19, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her son, Wesley W. Burden, 508 1st Av., Astoria, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. English papers please copy.

CALVIN.—John Calvin, aged 70, on Jan. 19. Funeral services at his late residence, 155 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Thursday evening. Train leaves Jersey City 7:24, Erie Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS BLANKENSTEIN, for years a tobacco dealer at 30 Vesey Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 600 West 136th Street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a native of Germany, and a member of the German Liederkranz and the Masons.

JEROME SCHENCK, head of the financial department of Ballance & Grosjean, agateware merchants at 299 Broadway, for the last thirty-two years, died on Monday at his home, 720 West 181st Street, in his sixty-second year. He was a Past Master of Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M. Mr. Schenck is survived by his widow and son, Jerome Schenck, Jr., who is editor of a trade journal at Alberta, Canada.

WILLIAM HALL BRUMLEY, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and formerly in the flour business in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 107 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Mr. Brumley was for twenty years Treasurer of St. Luke's Church. During the latter part of his life he was private secretary to W. R. Peters, head of the importing house of Peters, White & Co. Mr. Brumley is survived by his widow and son.

WILLIAM SCHMID, proprietor of a jewelry store at 852 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the last thirty-five years, was stricken with apoplexy in his home yesterday morning and died before a physician arrived. He was 75 years old and left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. RACHEL LOSEE, 85 years old, widow of James Losee, died on Tuesday at her residence in Lawrence, L. I.

FRANK V. WHITNEY, 74 years old, member of a prominent Brooklyn family, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday of apoplexy. Mr. Whitney was for many years in the insurance business in Brooklyn, and later was associated with his father in the manufacture of pianos. His father, the late Abijah Whitney, was long active in the civic and political life of the borough.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BUDDINGTON BEARD, daughter of the late Rev. William Ives Budington, for twenty-five years pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and one of the leading preachers of that borough in his day, died on Tuesday at her home in Lakewood, N. J., aged 73 years. Mrs. Beard was twice married. Her first husband was Alexander Duncan Wilson and her second husband, the late Samuel Shelton Beard, who died in 1905, was a wholesale dealer in coffee and spices in this city.

Mrs. SARAH E. BURDEN, widow of Dr. Charles Burden and a well-known resident of Astoria, L. I., died at the home of her son, Wesley W. Burden, in Astoria, on Tuesday. She was in her seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM D HIGGINS, for a number of years a florist in Whitestone, L. I., and one of the oldest residents of that town, died at his home, 119 South Eleventh Street, on Tuesday. He was 79 years of age.

FRANZ WILHELM GRUEGER, 78 years old, for fifty years active in the work of the First German Baptist Church, Brooklyn, where he organized the choir and was a Deacon and a teacher in the Sunday school for many years, died in the Brooklyn Baptist Home on Tuesday. He was born in East Prussian and was a furrier in Buffalo and later in this city. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

STANLEY A. MORRELL, a traveling salesman for a pipe manufacturing firm and a member of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 290 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived for more than fifty years. He was 70 years old.

HENRY W. KAISER, a retired farmer and prominent in German societies in East New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 376 Pine Street, in his seventy-second year. He left three daughters and three sons.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If Housework Roughens Your Hands—Read This

Perhaps you think you cannot avoid having hands reddened and roughened by the daily duties of the home—the dishwashing, scrubbing and other necessary work. You can.

Use VELOGEN, "Beauty's Guardian," which should be applied liberally at night after washing—and again in the morning in many cases. The skin needs its softening, soothing action, and responds to it at once. Harshness is relieved, redness disappears, chapped lips and cheeks are healed and your skin becomes once more what it should be.

VELOGEN does not grow hair—it does make smooth skins.

Ask your druggist for it—25c a tube.

Died.

CLARK.—Adela C., aged 69 years. Entered into rest, Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 262 West 93d St. Funeral service at 10:30 A. M., Friday the 22d, at St. Ignatius Church, 87th St. and West End Av. Interment at Saginaw, Michigan, Saturday. Saginaw papers please copy.

DIXIE.—Richard Cowell Dixie at Boston, January 19, in the 71st year of his age.

DRYSDALE.—At Cranford, N. J., on Jan. 18, 1915, William B. Drysdale, in the 29th year of his age, beloved husband of Mary E. Burke. Funeral services from his late residence, 8 Central Av., Cranford, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock. Baltimore papers please copy.

EATON.—On Jan. 18, at her home, 325 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Lucy Sykes Eaton, wife of Walter R. Eaton. Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock.

FARRELL.—Amelia, beloved wife of Henry M. Farrell of Douglas Manor, L. I., aged 67 years. A true woman, a faithful wife and mother. Notice of interment later.

GARRETY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, Sarah Agnes, widow of Fred Garrety and daughter of Thomas MacPhearson. Funeral service at her father's residence, 1,742 Amsterdam Av., Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M.

GARTHWAITE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, Edward A., beloved husband of Alexina E. Garthwaite. Funeral services at his late residence, 73 Linden Av., Jersey City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

GREENE.—On Jan. 20, after brief illness, at her late residence, 524 West End Av., Emilela J. B. Sister of Mercedita Greene. Notice, funeral hereafter.

HERRICK.—Elias J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at his residence. Funeral service at Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., at 11:30 o'clock Friday morning next.

HEXTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at her residence, 184 West 86th St., Jeanette W., wife of Solomon Hexter. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 22, at 10:30 A. M.

JAMESON.—On Jan. 19, 1915, Anna G., widow of Dr. Samuel H. Jameson and only daughter of the late Dr. Laurence Middleton of Mullinger, Ireland, aged 70 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 262 West 122d St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

JOYCE.—On Jan. 19, at her late residence, 64 East 90th St., Mary A. Joyce, widow of Edward A. Joyce. Funeral Friday, 10 o'clock, St. Ignatius Church, Park Av. and 84th St.

KLEE.—At his late residence, 35 Sheperd Av., East Orange, N. J., Adolph Klee, late of New York City, age 62 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRAUS.—Leopold Kraus, age 77 years, died at the home of his step-son, Frank B. Curtis, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Jan. 18. Derby and Ansonia, Conn., papers please copy.

LANE.—Suddenly, at West Englewood, N. J., Jan. 19, Frederick A. Lane, in his 69th year, husband of Jane C. Lane. Funeral services from his late residence, Ogden Av., West Englewood, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M.

MAYO.—At St. Luke's Home, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, Susan, widow of Travers Mayo and daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Bleasby. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—At sea, Dec. 6, 1914, Charles A. Moore. Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 22, 1915, at 3 P. M. Special train leaves Grand Central Station, track No. 24, upper level, at 2:10 P. M. Return, leaving Greenwich 4:10 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, Augustus Kellogg Moore, son of the late Samuel and Abigail Moore, at his home, 611 West 158th St., New York City. Funeral services at his late residence Friday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

NECARSULMER.—On Jan. 20, 1915, Ella, widow of Nathan Necarsulmer, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 109 East 70th St., New York City, on Jan. 22, at 9:30 A. M.

PEABODY.—Helen Mange, wife of Rushton Peabody, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, in the 37th year of her age, at Englewood, N. J. Funeral services at her late residence, Lydecker St. Friday, at 12 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Private.

ROSENTHAL.—Ferdinand Rosenthal, beloved husband of the late Henrietta, (nee Miller,) and beloved father of Simon Rose, Fannie, Hannah, Daniel, Bella, Birdie, and David, in his 85th year. Funeral services Friday morning, 10 o'clock from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. Relatives, friends, and members of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. and A. M., Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. S. of I., Kishon Lodge, No. 185, I. O. B. B., and Mendelsohn Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSENTHAL.—Officers and members of Mendelsohn Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Ferdinand Rosenthal, Friday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M., from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. By order of CECIL A. MARKS, President. E. FALK, Secretary.

RUDDEN.—On Jan. 20, at his late residence, 268 East 238th St., Peter J. Rudden, beloved husband of the late Annie T. Rudden. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHNAKENBERG.—On Monday, Jan. 18, Henry Schnakenberg, in the 71st year of his life. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FEBRUARY CENTURY MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED

Read the Great Play, "WAR BRIDES"
"Oh, it is an insult to our womanhood! You violate all that makes marriage sacred! You never asked us women if we wanted this war, yet you ask us to gather in the crops, drudge and slave and wait and go on bearing more men to be shot down! Well, if we are fit for that, we are fit to have a voice in the fate of the men we bear." A great drama of intense timely significance, written by Marion Craig Wentworth.
HAS THE CHURCH COLLAPSED?

Died.

STAHLSCHMIDT.—Jan. 18, 1915, Alfred, son of Charles Richard and Julia Stahlschmidt, aged 19 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

WARE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Harriet Chase, daughter of the late John C. and Marina C. Savage, and wife of the late Charles Victor Ware. Funeral private. Wilmington, N. C., and Boston papers please copy.

WARNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, in St. Luke's Hospital, after a short illness, Dr. Levi Francis Warner. Services will be held from his late residence, 150 West 93d St., Friday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

WATERS.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis Andros Thayer, Ridgewood, N. J., Ann Lee, widow of the late John G. Waters of Indianapolis, Ind., in her 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Thayer, Friday, Jan. 22d, on the arrival of the 1:15 train from Jersey City, Erie R. R. Interment private. Indianapolis, Ind., papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at Worcester, Mass., Frank V. Whitney, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private.

WILKIN.—At her late residence, Cherry Valley, New York, on Jan. 19, 1915, Eliza White, eldest daughter of the late Samuel G. and Eliza White Wilkin. Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

WOLF.—Ella, beloved wife Herman Wolf, on Monday, Jan. 18, in her 52d year of life. Funeral from her residence, 418 State St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 10 A. M.

YENSON.—John, aged 69. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday, 11 o'clock.

BLANKENSTEIN.—Julius, 600 West 136th St., Jan. 18, aged 77. Funeral private.

BRENNAN.—Thomas, 307 West 113th St., Jan. 19, aged 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLEVERLY.—Florence, 452 West 47th St., Jan. 19, aged 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COLLINS.—John, 209 West 95th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CROZIER.—Alexander J., Jan. 19, aged 59. Funeral 223 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

DE MAILLE.—Louis J., 209 West 87th St., Jan. 19. Funeral notice later.

DILLMANN.—Gottlob, 2,253 Chatterton Av., Bronx, Jan. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUGAN.—John, 196 East 75th St., Jan. 19, aged 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ESKE.—Frederick, 300 East 136th St., Jan. 18, aged 58.

FUCHS.—Otilia, 1,467 Washington Av., Bronx, Jan. 18, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GEIER.—Rose, 445 West 41st St., Jan. 18.

GEROTHWOHL.—August, 167 East 108th St., Jan. 19, aged 76. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRAHAM.—Angeline, 214 West 131st St., Jan. 19. Funeral servive today.

LAHRMANN.—Louis, 2,173 5th Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LIELL.—William J., 251 West 87th St., Jan. 19. Funeral service today.

LIND.—Blanche D., 1,585 Park Av., Jan. 19, aged 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOWENSTEIN.—Julius, Jan. 19. Funeral 239 Lenox Av. today, 10 A. M.

LYONS.—Edward, 1,761 West 41st St., Jan. 18, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—Johanna, 43 West 98th St., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NORLE.—Harry A., 850 9th Av., Jan. 18.

QUINN.—Howard, 119 Cherry St., Jan. 18, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RAY.—Thomas, 65 Bank St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10:15 A. M.

RODGER.—Col. Davenant, 458 East 29th St., Jan. 19.

SCHMIDT.—Mary, Jan. 19, aged 35. Funeral 459 West 38th St., today, 2 P. M.

SCHMITT.—Reinhard, Jan. 18. Funeral 163 East 116th St.

STERNS.—Simon, 36 West 77th St., Jan. 18. Funeral private.

STRINGER.—Rose, 1,003 2d Av., Jan. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SWEENEY.—Sarah T., Jan. 18, aged 70. Funeral 171 8th St.

Brooklyn.

ARCHER.—John J., 628 Herkimer St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ALLMANN.—Wenzel, Ridgewood, Jan. 17, aged 34.

BREITNER.—Mary K., 627 West St., Jan. 19. Funeral service today.

BRUMLEY.—Willis H., 107 Gates Av., Jan. 18, aged 71. Funeral private.

CARSON.—Robert,

BASEBALL --- ATHLETICS --- BILLIARDS --- HOCKEY --- BASKET BALL --- BOXING --- FOOTBALL

MINOR LEAGUES AND PLAYERS OPPRESSED

Federal League Charge in Its Argument Against Organized Baseball.

MINER BROWN BLACKLISTED

Judge Landis Keenly Interested in Recital of Disciplining of Old Chicago Pitcher.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The powers that control organized baseball, or at least are said to control it, were described as oppressors of minor leagues and ball players by Keene Addington, chief of counsel for the Federal League, in his opening address today in the anti-trust suit against the National Commission, the American League, and the National League.

Addington cited features of the National Agreement, decisions of the National Commission, and general practices of baseball authorities to show that the game is governed by a group having almost absolute power, with authority to make laws, judge of infractions of the laws, and impose penalties for infractions.

Addington had not finished his opening argument when court adjourned tonight, and it was declared the case probably would last well into next week. The first session attracted a large number of baseball followers, and though the arguments, involving much legal matter, had no thrills for them, they were recompensed partly by close views of celebrities. Among the latter were the Presidents of both big defendant leagues, the Chairman of the National Commission, the leaders in baseball, and a score or more of magnates and players of note.

At the afternoon session Addington devoted a large portion of his address to an attack on the waiver and draft rules and practices, declared that the former vested control of the players, not alone in the club he serves, but also in other clubs. His chance of becoming a free agent is slight, according to Addington, since it requires action of many different entities. Addington charges that the waiver method is used as a means of humiliating or disciplining a player, and then brought in the charge made in an affidavit by Mordecai (Miner) Brown that when President Murphy, of the Chicago Nationals, sold him to Louisville, it was with the agreement that Brown never would be allowed again to join the majors.

Here Attorney George Miller for the defendants called Addington's attention to the fact that Brown later played with the Cincinnati Club, in a major league, but Addington said the agreement between Chicago and Louisville was what he wished to show was possible.

"Given if it kept a player out of major league ball only for a time the harm of the system is apparent," he argued.

The fact that a player is without choice as to the club or leagues in which he plays was cited by the Federals' counsel as a case of oppression.

Changes in the players' contract, which were made last year at the behest of the Players' Fraternity, were declared by Addington not to have materially modified it. He called remarkable that such close associates as Chairman Herrmann and President Johnson should disagree in the interpretation of the contract, as he charged they did. Johnson, he said, in his affidavit declared that the option extended a contract for one year only.

Judge Landis was particularly interested in the Brown case cited by Addington, and asked that it be retold. He showed a knowledge of the national game by noting—which counsel had not done—that a petition supporting Brown from the Players' Fraternity to the National Commission was signed by players from only one club. It was explained that the players had petitioned by teams.

Members of organized ball expressed themselves not surprised at anything the Federal League presented today.

"We have nothing to fear from what was brought up today," said President Tener, of the National League, and others were of similar opinion.

FANS KEENLY INTERESTED.

Baseball Enthusiasts Pour Into Court to Hear Arguments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—The many spectators in the courtroom commented on the gloom look on the faces of the many magnates. All of them assumed a serious mien and not one of them smiled during the court session.

Before court was called to order a sort of national reception took place in the halls, and fans were treated to a procession of world-famous magnates, managers, team captains, pitchers and limelight holders of all positions in an art now legally termed unskilled labor. There were more than 300 fans in the corridors.

On fan thought President Tener was a policeman in plain clothes. The big Governor looms uu head and shoulders above the other magnates. When the bailiff rapped for order for the opening of court some one yelled, "Hey, boy, gimme a bag of peanuts!"

Other bailiffs were sent to search out the disturber, but couldn't find the guilty party. The outburst brought forth a warning that such actions would not be tolerated, and that the courtroom would be cleared of spectators if it happened again.

Walter Johnson, the flopping pitcher, was among those present. He wore a cap and sweater and not many of the fans recognized him.

The court hearing was a record breaker in that it brought out the greatest array of baseball magnates ever assembled at one time. It also brought together a great array of legal talent.

Mrs. James A. Gilmore, wife of the head of the Federal League, and Mrs. Charles H. Weegham, wife of the local Federal magnate, were interested spectators.

Seats were at a premium in the courtroom. Secretary Charley Williams of the Chifeds, who kept tab on the gate, announced that 650 fans had squeezed through eight bailiffs.

Those who came to listen to thrillers were disappointed. There were plenty of hard legal wallops at the opposition, but the spectacular was lacking.

More Games for Giants' 2d Team.

The Giants' second team has decided to take a longer Spring trip than was at first planned, and Assistant Secretary Edward Brannick will take the team into Oklahoma to show the cowboys and Indians what major league baseball looks like. The second team will play six games in Oklahoma beginning on March 27. The first exhibition games of the second team will be played in Waco, Tex., on March 13, 14, 20, and 21. Games will be played at Oklahoma City on March 27 and 28, and on March 29 and 30 the team will play at Tulsa. On March 31 the young Giants will play at Muskogee, and on April 1 they will visit McAlester, Okla. April 2 will find the Colts at Fort Smith, Ark., and they will play at Little Rock, Ark., on April 3, 4, and 5. Memphis will be visited on April 6 and 7, and Nashville on April 8. The next stop will be at Chattanooga on April 9 and 10. The last exhibition game before returning to New York will be played at Norfolk, Va., on April 12.

Novel Sportsman's Show Contest.

One of the features of the Sportsman's Show, which will open at Grand Central Palace on Feb. 20, will be the fire-making-by-friction contest. Scout Commissioner Arthur R. Forbush of the Worcester Council of the Boy Scouts of America, who holds the world's record of 26½ seconds for fire making by this method, has formulated the rules for the contest. All "doped" tinder will be prohibited, and the implements used must be made of wood grown in North American forests. The competition will be open to any one of either sex and any age, and the Great Chief of the Seneca tribe of the Iroquois Indians will be one of the committee in charge of the event.

WANT TO MANAGE TORONTO.

Arthur Irwin and Arthur Devlin Candidates for Positions.

Among the many applications received by President J. J. McCaffery of the Toronto Baseball Club for the position of manager are those of Arthur Irwin, former scout for the Yankees, and Arthur Devlin, formerly of the Giants. Irwin has also been in Boston recently, looking over the New England league field. He has had several offers, and a little credit is given to the story that he will go to the Federal League. Other applicants for the job held so many years by Joe Kelley are Mike O'Neil and Hank Ramsey of Utica. It isn't likely that any of these candidates will land the place, as the international League has decided to have only playing managers next season. It is stated that Eddie Fitzpatrick, the Toronto Club's second baseman, will get the position.

Since the Yankees were sold to their new owners the mails have been filled with applications from trainers, coaches, and umpires. Manager Bill Donovan says that he has received applications from no less than 150 trainers from all parts of the country. Only yesterday two applicants called on Harry Sparrow looking for places as a coach and as umpire. The selection as trainer will not be announced for some time. It is stated, however, that Manager Donovan thinks pretty well of Jimmy Duggan, who trained the Providence Club last season. Duggan was formerly with Detroit.

The Giants have the enviable record of having finished in first place more times than in any other position in the championship race since 1876, when the National League started. New York has flushed in first place seven times, second place six times, third place four times, fourth place three times, fifth place once, sixth place four times, seventh place three times, eighth place once, and in 1890, when there was a twelve-club league, the Giants finished in tenth place.

It was only recently that Bob Shawkey, pitcher of the Athletics, discovered that he broke his hand in the world's series in Boston last October. Shawkey knocked down a swift drive from Maranville's bat and threw him out at first base. The hand pained him, but he thought it was nothing more than the shock of the swift drive. He spent much of his time since then on hunting trips, and when he returned to Philadelphia a short time ago his hand was examined, and it was found that two of the bones were broken.

The latest territory to inaugurate a professional baseball league is Panama. The organization bears the name of the Panama Canal League, and five clubs are now playing for the championship. The season will close about the middle of April. Baseball parks have been built at Colon, Pedro Miguel, and Balboa, with seating capacity ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 persons.

Germany Schaefer, recently turned loose by Washington, was approached recently by Charley Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club, who asked the comedian how much he wanted to sign a contract.

"A two-year contract, calling for $6,000 a year."

"Why, that's a lot of money," answered Weeghman. "You are getting old and going back."

"I'll admit that, Charley," said Schaefer, "but, you know, I'm awful funny."

GRAND NATIONAL NINE.

Scout Kelley of Yankees Foster's Selection as Left Fielder.

Scout Joe Kelley of the Yankees has the distinction of a place of honor on the Grand National All-America baseball team chosen from the records of the game for all time by Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, who is the editor of the official record book. Kelley is in very distinguished company, and is chosen as left fielder.

This team is made of players on championship teams who have played in one position in fifty games or over and whose combined records of fielding and batting rank the highest in each position, covering a period of forty-three years, from the commencement of professional baseball in 1871.

Kelley's big year was in 1894, when in 129 games he had a batting average of .393 and a fielding average of .951. The members of the Grand National team are A. G. Spalding, Boston, (1875,) pitcher; John T. Meyers, New York, (1912,) catcher; A. C. Anson, Chicago, (1881,) first base; Ross Barnes, Boston, (1873,) second base; Harry Steinfeldt, Chicago, (1906,) third base; George Wright, Boston, (1873,) shortstop; Joseph J. Kelley, Baltimore, (1894,) left field; Hugh Duffy, Boston, (1893,) centre field; William Keeler, Baltimore, (1896,) right field.

The average fielding percentage of this team is .940 and the batting average .377.

Georgetown to Play Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Jan. 19.—Georgetown will meet Princeton in football next Fall, according to the Tiger's schedule, which was announced today. The Washington collegians will open the Princeton season in the Palmer stadium on Sept. 25. It will be the first time that the elevens have met. The change, which puts Georgetown on the schedule, is the only variation from last season's list of games. Rutgers, which was played against Princeton in the first game last Fall, has been shifted to the second Saturday and Bucknell has been dropped. The season closes, as usual, with the Harvard and Yale games. The schedule is:

Sept. 25, Georgetown at Princeton; Oct. 2, Rutgers at Princeton; 9, Syracuse at Princeton; 16, Lafayette at Princeton; 23, Dartmouth at Princeton; 30, Williams at Princeton; Nov. 6, Harvard at Princeton; 13, Yale at New Haven.

Harlow State College Coach.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Jan. 20.—Richard Harlow, for three years assistant coach of the Pennsylvania State College football team, has been chosen head coach, succeeding William Hollenback, the former University of Pennsylvania star, according to an announcement made here today. Lawrence F. Whitney, who was Captain of the Dartmouth eleven last season, will be Harlow's assistant. Hollenback, who has been head coach here for five years, is now engaged in business in Philadelphia, and it is reported will be chosen by the University of Pennsylvania authorities to coach the back field candidates at that institution.

Metropolitan Golfers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 20.—Metropolitan golfers captured the honors in the qualification round of the New Year's golf tourney. H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, captured the low-score prize with a 79, and G. W. Johnson, Arcola, was in second place, with 81. Four other metropolitan players landed in the first flight, and will continue match play tomorrow. Best scores were: H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 79; G. W. Johnson, Arcola, 81; H. L. Willoughby, Philadelphia, 83; L. M. Stumer, Ravisloe, 87, Louis Rosen, St. Louis, 87; A. F. Southerland, Garden City, 89; J. B. Conner, Trenton, 89; L. Lieber, St. Louis, 90; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 92; H. K. Bolton, Onwentsia, 94; B. H. Krager, Cincinnati, 94; E. H. Brainard, Oakmont, 94; A. P. Lyons, St. Louis, 95; W. N. Mannig, Upper Montclair, 95; H. E. Hoy, Morris County, 96; E. A. Reid, Ottawa, 96.

Golf Victory at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—Dr. M. W. Marr of Woodland, E. B. Pratt of Boston, T. B. Boyd of St. Louis, J. M. Robinson of Harbor Beach, C. L. Becker of Woodland, W. L. Harn of Oakmont, and George C. Dutton of Belmont were the winners in today's first round of match play in the tin-whistle three-ball golf tournament. In the fifth trio R. C. Shannon of Oakhill and George T. Dunlap of Canoe Brook tied, with an equal number of points, and, likewise, in the sixth, bracket Walter G. Clark of Wollaston and H. W. Orinsbee of Brooklyn will have to play off a tie before they can advance for tomorrow's play.

Dorizas Ready to Wrestle Again.

Mike Dorizas, the giant athlete of the University of Pennsylvania, has taken up wrestling again in earnest, and notified the athletic authorities that he will be ready to represent the university in the heavyweight wrestling bouts at the dual meet with Pennsylvania State College on Feb. 13. Penn State is said to have a heavyweight who is big enough to meet the sturdy Greek in such a bout, and who is also willing to go to the mat with him.

CLEAR PLATT ADAMS OF SELLING PRIZES

A. A. U. Committee Dismisses Charges of Professionalism Against Athlete.

Platt Adams, Olympic champion and holder of several jumping records, was acquitted last night by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. of the charges of professionalism made against the New York A. C. athlete by T. I. Glynn, Max Theimer and Peter L. Schenck. Though the decision had been deferred from last Saturday a verdict for Adams was expected by every one who had followed the case since the first hearing, on last Wednesday night. The testimony against the Mercury footer was so flimsy that it fell flat.

The verdict, concurred in by Chairman Jake W. Stumpf, George Mathews, John Deignan, John M. Connolly and Charles Elbert, was as follows:

After carefully considering the testimony and after due deliberation of the facts as presented, we find that no proof was shown that Platt Adams of the New York A. C. had sold any prize or accepted any cash for medals or cups.

Regarding the exchange of cups, we find upon investigation that the cups in question were presented neither for a competition nor an exhibition. They were given the Adams brothers, Platt and Ben, by Newark friends, in appreciation of the splendid work done by their fellow residents in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912.

The charges of professionalism are therefore dismissed and the amateur status of Platt Adams remains unblemished.

In defending Adams against Glynn, Theimer, and Schenck, Jeremiah T. Mahoney overlooked the fact that the Adams boys had received the cups, which subsequently they exchanged for pins and upon which the prosecution's case depended, had been awarded them by Newark athletic enthusiasts. At Saturday's hearing it was brought out that these cups went to the boys for giving an exhibition jump at the opening of the New York Velodrome Stadium in 1912. It was because of the time devoted by the committee in investigating this point that an earlier decision was not rendered.

Charles Boughton of Central High School, another Newark boy, gave testimony in his own behalf in a case in which he, too, was declared to be a professional. The committee reserved decision on his status, pending a more complete examination of the facts. Boughton, interscholastic record holder at two miles, was protested some time ago by Harry Coates, coach of Bloomfield (N. J.) High School, who charged the young star was a professional because he acted as playground coach in Newark. Boughton's defense is that he was not engaged to teach athletics or physical culture in any manner but that his duties were those of an advisor.

Homer Baker, New York A. C., interscholastic and national championship winner, received a severe reprimand for wearing spiked shoes in the Second Naval Battalion games and for consistently forgetting to wear his competitive number.

The committee gave short consideration to the case of Ted Emens and Frank Ruggerio, Bronx Church House, and William J. Fisher, Irish-American A. C., who competed last week in the Telephone Club games, in which Joe Loomis, triple national champion, was warned not to compete by the Registration Committee. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting. Only one of the events on the programme was closed to the Telephone Club members, and it is boasted by those favoring the change to the West Side Club of New York alone, and no other club has been willing to advance its claim in opposition to that of the Newports until it was established as a fact that the championship should be removed from Newport.

Fordham Track Engagements.

Fordham University track team will be kept on the jump during the next four months, according to the schedule announced yesterday. Eight dates are on the list, the Maroon track men starting the season next Saturday, when the relay team lines up at the Brooklyn college games against the quartets of New York University, Manhattan, St. John's, and Brooklyn College. A special relay race will also be run at the big games which the Fordham management is staging at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory for Jan. 30. New York University's quartet will also oppose the Maroon fliers at Hartford on Feb. 19, and Fordham's team will be selected from that is entirely composed of new men, it is expected that the unbroken string of victories by the Maroon over the Violet will be continued. The schedule:

Jan. 23, Brooklyn College games, at Brooklyn; 30, Fordham University games, at Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Feb. 14, Boston A. A. games, at Boston; 20, United Naval Militia games, at Hartford. March 6, Indoor Intercollegiates, at New York. April 24, Penn Relay Carnival, at Philadelphia. May 15, Middle States Intercollegiates, at Haverford; 28-29, Intercollegiates.

Stars in Brooklyn College Meet.

Jack Eller, the world's record holding hurdler, who defeated Joe Loomis of the Chicago A. A. from scratch in the seventy-five yard hurdle race at Madison Square Garden in the Millrose meet, will attempt to lower his record of 14 2-5 seconds in the 120-yard low hurdles at the games of Brooklyn College, to be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Saturday night. Walter Bursch will start from scratch with Eller, and Brady, the Columbia collegian, and Jim Ross, the military champion, will start in the same race. Alvah Meyn and Hellard Eddie Maurer, Frank Stephenson, Hal Hocking, and Harry Oltmann will start in the sprints, and Hannes Kolehmainen, Nick Glanakopolis, Abel Kiviat, Fogel, Matty Veit, Harry Smith, and Jake Mosler will compete in the five-mile team race, and Eddie Goodwin and Al Lake are among those who have entered the two-mile bicycle race.

Meredith's Case Settled.

Ted Meredith cannot represent Pennsylvania in the college relay race to be held at the Boston A. A. games on Feb. 6, run under Amateur Athletic Union rules, according to an official opinion rendered yesterday by Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the A. A. U. Legislation Committee. This decision confirms the ruling made several weeks ago by President Alfred J. Lill, in which the latter declared that Meredith could not run for Pennsylvania inasmuch as he was registered from the Meadowbrook A. A. of Philadelphia, and had competed for that organization since Oct. 1.

Yale's Track Team Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—An unusually large number of indoor meets are provided for the Yale track team, it was announced tonight. The tentative schedule of indoor events follows:

Feb. 6—Boston A. A., at Boston; 10—New York A. C., at New York; 19—Naval Reserve games, at Hartford; 20—Baltimore A. A., at Baltimore; 27—Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C.; March 6—Indoor intercollegiate meet, at New York.

The outdoor meets have been definitely decided as follows: May 1—Annual Spring meet, at New Haven; 8—Princeton, at Princeton; 15—Harvard, at New Haven; 27—Intercollegiates, at a place yet to be decided.

Claim New Bowling Record.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Detroit Journal bowling team today claimed a world's bowling record for a single game, having made a total of 1,240 pins in a five-man team match on local alleys last night. The previous record is said to have been 1,218. Inasmuch as the score was made in competition, accompanied by official scorers, it is claimed The Journal record should stand. The high individual score was 279, made by Capt. John Higgins.

Bowling Title for Oritani F. C.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The bowling team of the Oritani Field Club retained the Hackensack championship and the Challenge Cup last night by winning two of three games from the Hackensack Wheelmen. The victors made an unusual score in the first game, totaling 1,060, Harold Van Zandt rolling 234 and James Bacon 236. The Wheelmen totaled 933. The Oritani rolled 927 and 908 in their other games, the Wheelmen doing 908 and 833.

Will Try to Breed a World Beater.

In an effort to breed the fastest harness horse in the world C. K. G. Billings will this season mate his famous champion, The Harvester, 2:01, to the seven fastest mares in his breeding string, headed by Lou Dillon, 1:58½, a record which has never been beaten by a horse of her sex. The other mares to which the champion will be bred, all holding records better than 2:10, are Nancy Rogers, Bernice R., Bertha Mac, Baroness Virginia, Lucille Ringen, Lou Billings, and Lucille Marlowe. This is the fastest lot of brood mares, by their records, ever mated to a single stallion in one season. Some of them should be able to foal a world beater unless all theories of breeding speed to speed to get speed are wrong.

TENNIS FIGHT GOES ON.

Secretary Bull Says Recent Circulars Contain Many Inaccuracies.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club, who is acting as Secretary to the tennis players who favor the Casino at Newport, R. I., for the National Tennis Championships, takes issue with the statement issued on Tuesday by the Tennis Players' Committee, which is working to bring the National tournament to the West Side Tennis Club's courts, at Forest Hills, L. I., and alleges that a number of inaccurate statements are contained in the circulars sent out by the Tennis Players' Committee.

Particular stress is placed on the statement relative to the playing conditions at Newport, and Secretary Bull says the Newport courts are equally as good as those prepared for the Davis Cup matches at Forest Hills. He contradicts the Tennis Players' Committee regarding the number of spectators at Newport, and says that instead of a few hundred as many as 4,000 and 5,000 people have been present. The other alleged inaccuracies are contained in his statement issued last night, which follows:

I wish to call attention to a number of inaccurate statements contained in the various circulars issued by the Tennis Players' Committee which favors the removal of the championship from Newport to the West Side Tennis Club, New York.

They say that only thirty-six out of one hundred ranked men played at Newport this year. That is true, but out of the first twenty men ranked in 1913, nineteen of them played at Newport this year, and but of the first twenty men ranked in 1914, eighteen played this year. This demonstrates that the so-called isolated position of Newport does not prevent from playing any men who have a reasonable chance of winning the championship.

They state that last year New York held no event of national importance. As a fact the greatest tennis event the world has ever known, the challenge round for the Davis Cup, was held in 1914 at the West Side Club.

I think the Tennis Players' Committee in the main means to be fair in their arguments, but it is difficult to reconcile this idea with their statement as to playing conditions at Newport. Any one who has been in Newport in the last three years could easily see for himself that the championship court at Newport is equally as good as the three specially prepared Davis Cup courts at the West Side last year, while the other fourteen courts at Newport are certainly superior to all the other courts at the West Side, which were newly seeded last Spring.

In addition, at Newport, in 1915, there will be ten new courts, making a total of twenty-five courts, which will certainly be equal to the newly seeded courts at the West side.

Furthermore, it is an unfair statement to say that the other courts at Newport have no background but the moving people. Also the general arrangements at Newport during the past three years, both as to grand stands and general equipment, have been regarded by the great majority of players as extremely satisfactory. Another complaint is that the sun sets almost directly in the eyes of the player on the north side of the championship court. This is a matter easily remedied, as the stretch of turf is large enough to permit playing the court in any direction. As played last Summer, the championship court faces exactly as all the West Side courts do now.

Again, I must take exception to a statement that accommodations may be had in New York City at rates far more reasonable than at Newport. During recent years arrangements have been made by the association so that players were able to obtain excellent accommodations at Newport at most reasonable rates.

In answer to the statement that the number of tennis enthusiasts actual spectators at the Newport tournament was never over a few hundred I desire to say that during recent years there have been on many occasions between 4,000 and 5,000 people present at matches. That they were tennis enthusiasts was demonstrated by the fact that the great majority came from a distance.

Notwithstanding the claim to the contrary, I would reiterate that every section of the country has not had an equal opportunity of advancing its claims for the championships. The movement has been started by those favoring the change to the West Side Club of New York alone, and no other club has been willing to advance its claim in opposition to that of Newport until it was established as a fact that the championship should be removed from Newport.

Hamilton Beats St. Paul's.

Hamilton Institute basket ball quintet defeated the St. Paul's School five in a closely contested game yesterday afternoon on the latter's court at Garden City by the score of 20 to 14. There was little scoring in the first half, the Hamilton five having an advantage at the whistle by 6 to 4. Formosa, the Hamilton centre, who was forced out of competition by injuries received shortly before Christmas, played well for the Hamilton team, caging two goals from the floor and four from foul. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	St. Paul.
Battock	Right forward	Woodburn
Hammerstein	Left forward	Clarke
Formosa	Centre	Neale
Kleinman	Right guard	Dietrich
Lockwood	Left guard	Emery

Goals from field—Clarke, (4,) Hammerstein, Battock, Formosa, (2,) Emery, Frank, Duffy. Goals from fouls—Formosa, (4,) Woodburn, (2,) Referee—Mr. Geislar. Umpire—Mr. McMillan, Hamilton. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Tremaine, Basket Ball Marvel.

Kingsley School basket ball five overwhelmingly defeated Boonton High School of New Jersey yesterday, by the score of 70 to 8. The game was too one-sided to be interesting and Kingsley scored at will, Tremaine was the star performer, making a total of 38 points for his team. The line-up:

Kingsley School.	Position.	Boonton H. S.
Tremaine	Left forward	Henion
Frost	Right forward	Ratti
Bingham	Centre	Dawson
Field	Left guard	Hocker
Sperry	Right guard	Oliver

Field Goals—Tremaine, (17,) Frost, (8,) Bingham, (4,) Sperry, (2,) Field, (2,) Henion, Dawson, (2.) Goals from Fouls—Tremaine, (4,) Henion, Oliver. Referee—Mr. Hammond, Princeton. Time of Periods—Twenty minutes.

Victory for Christ Church Team.

Christ Church House basket ball team won their second victory in the 120-pound class of the Church Athletic League championship tournament last night by defeating the Trinity Club quintet in a close game on the latter's court by the score of 22 to 17. The line-up:

Trinity.	Positions.	Christ Church.
Longworth	Right forward	Schaefer
Hegar	Left forward	Bodamer
Jones	Centre	Bauer
Wasmuth	Right guard	Schlossman
McCarthy	Left guard	Schenck

Substitution—Dowd for McCarthy. Goals from Field—Hegar, (6,) Jones, Schaefer, (2,) Bodamer, (6,) Bauer, Schenck. Goals from Fouls—Jones, (3,) Bodamer, (2.) Referee—W. J. Baumgard, Christ Church House. Umpire—Mr. Russell, Trinity Club. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Hackensack Defeats Clifton Five.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Hackensack High School basket ball team this afternoon defeated the Clifton High School here by a score of 45 to 18. Dederick, Hackensack forward, scored 20 points for the winners.

Speed Skating at Rink Tonight.

Amateur speed skaters will compete tonight on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink in the regular weekly series of races. The best skaters in the greater city have been competing in these races and several of them hope to win honors in the championships this year.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
$2.00 Gloves at $1.00 Pair
Kid (Silk Lined)
& Brown
Mocha
A Famous Make
January Shirt Sale
Great Savings!
$1.00 Shirts, 69c
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$2 Shirts, $1.25
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$4 Silk Shirts, $2.35
Nearly Every Kind, Madras, Percale and Mercerized.

COLEMAN CLASS B BILLIARD CHAMPION

Applebys Withdraw, Making Unusual Change in Sanding of Players.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

H. Coleman	3	0	6 36-44	37
F. Lowenthal	2	2	7 20-40	44
C. E. White	2	2	7 13-41	45
G. P. B. Clarke	1	2	6 18-47	31
D. Weiner	1	3	5 20-54	43

By his victory over Frederick Lowenthal last night at the Amateur Billiard Club, Hal Coleman won the national amateur Class B billiard championship with three straight victories to his credit. He still has one game to play with George P. B. Clarke tonight, but that will not have any direct bearing on first place in the event. There is, however, the possibility of a three-cornered tie for second honors should Clarke be returned the victor over Coleman, which would bring Clarke, White, and Loewenthal together for the play-off. As it now stands, White and Loewenthal are tied for second with two victories and two defeats. Last place in the tournament goes to David Weiner.

For a match that was to decide the championship, the event of last night proved a dismal failure. Where one might expect to see high class billiards directly the opposite prevailed. Coleman won by a score of 300 to 253, but at no time did he give any evidence of the skill which it is possible for him to demonstrate.

Owing to the death of their mother, Edgar T. and Francis S. Appleby have withdrawn from further competition in the turney, this word having been sent to the Amateur Billiard Club yesterday. This has changed the entire complexion of the tournament, for under a ruling of the National Association, which controls the game, any player who forfeits two games in a tournament not only disqualifies himself from further competition, but all of the games are declared canceled. This peculiarly affects the present tournament, for with all of the Appleby brothers' games eliminated the high records for the tournament are void. Francis S. Appleby the other night made the highest run that was ever completed in a Class B tournament, and George P. B. Clarke in a contest with Edgar T. Appleby made the high average for the present event. The change now leaves the high run with Charles B. White at 45 and the best average is that by Frederick Loewenthal, 7 20-40. Before the Appleby games were struck out this was only the third best average of the tournament.

Charles E. White is undoubtedly the heaviest sufferer by the change, and he took the handicap against himself in excellent spirit. He has played each of the Appleby boys and won from both, his record being four victories and two defeats. With two of these wins taken away he was placed definitely out of the race for the championship. And, in addition, he lost the second best average of the tournament, which he made against Edgar T. Appleby. All of the other contestants had played only one of the Appleby boys, and their standing in the tournament is not so materially affected. In fact, some are benefited, for a defeat has been taken away. This was true in the case of Frederick Loewenthal.

In the game yesterday afternoon Charles E. White scored a victory over George P. B. Clarke in a long drawn out affair. It took fifty-eight innings to finish the match, with the score 300 to 248. Neither player was in anything like his true form, the counts in the double figures were very few. Clarke was able to get into the double counts only five times and on only two occasions did he exceed 14. White was not quite so bad, but the general run of the billiards was far from good.

There was little to choose between the men for the first twenty-five innings, first one and then the other being in the lead by a small margin. From then on, however, Clarke steadily drew away, even though his counts were few. At the fiftieth inning the score was 233 to 208 in favor of Clarke. The scores:

Charles E. White—0 5 23 4 0 2 10 5 1 9 1 3 9 0 2 9 0 13 0 0 0 0 10 3 4 18 0 7 2 4 0 21 1 2 0 0 0 9 5 2 11 0 0 9 2 3 0 17 10 1 0 10 16 20 4 14 2 3. Total—300. High runs—23, 21, and 20. Average—5 10-58.

George P. B. Clarke—1 7 0 31 0 8 6 3 5 0 0 1 5 6 2 3 12 5 0 2 8 3 3 1 0 0 8 2 4 0 0 9 3 2 0 0 9 15 14 4 2 8 23 7 0 0 9 13 0 10 1 1 14 1. Total—248. High runs—31, 23, and 14. Average—4 16-58.

"Hal" Coleman—3 14 7 8 3 3 0 4 0 0 8 5 3 6 0 9 35 6 1 14 1 23 0 4 16 6 0 0 4 1 5 2 0 22 10 15 1 19 1 8 1 9 4 0 9 0 8 0 1 1 4 3. Total—300. High runs—38, 23, and 22. Average—5 40-52.

Frederick Lowenthal—1 6 20 0 23 1 7 0 5 0 4 0 9 4 1 5 0 2 16 0 13 4 0 1 1 4 6 21 0 13 0 14 9 0 5 6 10 13 4 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 9 1 0. Total—233. High runs—23, 21, and 20. Average—4 40-51.

Sutton Leads Billiard Players.

George Sutton, the Chicago veteran, has a big lead in the Champion Billiard Players' League, and has won 58 games and lost 21. Next to him is Calvin Demarest, with 49 won and 31 lost. Yamada, the Jap, is sixth on the list, with only 27 wins and 53 defeats. Last in the list of the eight players is Cochran, the young Chicagoan, who has won 15 and has lost 59. Sutton also holds the record for high average, having a mark of 17. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	G.A.	P.C.
Sutton	58	21	17	.734
Demarest	49	31	15	.613
Cline	46	30	15	.605
Cutler	38	41	12	.481
Catton	8	14	12	.364
Yamada	27	53	13	.338
Schaefer	20	51	13	.338
Cochran	15	59	12	.203

Doyle Wins with Cue.

M. J. Doyle defeated S. C. Clark last night in the amateur Class B 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament for the championship of Harlem at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 150 to 110, in fifty-five innings.

Richardson High Gun at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 20.—The trapshooters lined up for today's opening event in the eighth annual midwinter handicap. Out of the field of eighty-two contestants only thirteen did better than 90 per cent, and the high gun was the Delaware State champion, A. B. Richardson, who recorded 102. Then came C. D. Coburn in 101, with F. M. Edwards third in 187. George L. Lyon finished in 187 and F. S. Wright, the New York State champion, tied at 186 with G. V. Deering. One hundred and eighty-five was the best B. F. McMahon could do, while 184 found Charlie Billings tied with M. S. Hootman, C. E. Newcomb, F. M. Edwards, and Al. Heil, all made 183, and F. A. Hodgman recorded 181 in company with H. W. Heikes. W. H. Kivit Storr 183, Daniel 185, and Gibbs 184, led the professionals.

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COLLEGE WOMEN IN POLO.

Show Skill in Playing Match at Central Riding Academy.

Probably the first polo game ever played by teams of college women was watched by a large crowd last night at the Central Park Riding Academy. It was the opening match of the season, held under the auspices of the Alumni Committee on Athletics of Barnard College.

The players on the teams represented a number of colleges, including Vassar, Bryn Mawr, and Wellesley. The sides lined up as the Blue and the Red. The former won by 4 goals to 0.

The women played a splendid game, and many of the spectators who went there expecting to see a burlesque on outdoor polo were pleasantly surprised and applauded the numerous good plays that were made.

Both sides mixed it up, and apparently enjoyed a scrimmage as much as Devereux, Milburn, or any of the international four. Miss Jean Moehle of the Blues was particularly aggressive, and was on the ball every minute. She sat deep in her saddle and had a fine, free swing on either side of her pony. There were one or two bad "crosses," but there was also a lenient referee, and they were overlooked.

The Blues, consisting of Miss Jean Moehle, Emma L. George, and Lillian Schoedler, started to rush matters immediately the ball was thrown in, and with the aft of surprisingly good work soon had the sphere in front of the Reds' goal. But Miss Kate Chambers cleared, and then the Reds started pressing, and Miss Lillian Schoedler was called upon to save, which she did in fine style. However, the Blues would not be denied, and Miss Emma L. George fastened on the ball in midfield and dribbled up to within ten feet of the goal, and scored the opening point for the winners. Two more were added before the period close. The Reds played with a little more ginger in the second half, and the Blues were only able to add a single tally to their total.

With practice, the college women would give the famous Meadow Larks of Long Island a good tussle. On the side of the Reds were Miss Kate Chambers and the Misses Elmina and Alva Wilson.

Brooklyn Polo ists Beat Durland's.

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club polo team defeated the Durland trio last night at the Durland Riding Academy, by the score of 13 to 4. The egg and spoon race for ladies was won by Mrs. H. Thomas, with Miss E. Hager second. This event caused no end of amusement, and was keenly contested. A number of the contestants lost their eggs before completing the course. The pumpkin event over regulation jumps 4 feet high was won by Henry Deegen's Acrobat, the same owner's Blackbird being second. Mr. McCribin's Laddie was third.

Studies by J. Stuart Blackton.

J. Stuart Blackton, Commodore of the Motor Boat Club of America, has presented to his friends an attractive portfolio of his marine studies. His inscription on the inside cover, a yachting silhouette, reads: "This little book and its contents—verses, sketches, and photographs, products of the author's pen, pencil, brush, and camera—is affectionately dedicated to the many friends who love the sea—who love art, and poetry, and all things beautiful." Several of the prints are copies of Mr. Blackton's work in oil, one, "The Wind of Spring," being a particularly interesting treatment of a rock-bound coast. Among the photographs are several of the sloop Virginia, heeled over and scudding before a stiff breeze, while others are of "The Blackton Babies," Baby Speed Denion II. and Baby Reliance V., his two boats, reputed to be the fastest in the world, caught in a swirl of foam. There are several photographs of the Sagamore, Mr. Blackton's yacht, one being a sunset on Gravesend Bay. A few of the photographs are foreign in origin, one being a Venetian scene, and an attractive brown toned print of the Thames at Bourne End, England. The photographs are set on vari-colored mountings, with marginalia and appropriate short verses by Mr. Blackton.

Penn's New Rowing Machines.

The first of the new rowing machines to be used by the candidates for the crews of the University of Pennsylvania were sent to that city this week and were tried out in practice which Coach Vivian Nickalls is giving the 200 men who have reported for trials in the new mach

RELIEF OF WAR-HIT COTTON SHORTS PAYS

Exchange Syndicate That Took Over 200,000 Bales at 7½ Makes Profit.

SOME SOLD ABOVE 9 CENTS

Banks That Lent $1,500,000 Likely to be Paid Long Before Money Is Due.

Like some other emergency measures undertaken in the local markets because of the war, the financing of "distress" cotton, represented in contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed last July, has brought a profit to the syndicate that handled it. Nearly all of the 200,000 bales assumed by the syndicate have been sold since cotton rose above 7½ cents a pound. The remainder is being held for still better prices.

The bank loans of $1,500,000 made to finance the operation was intended in the original plan to be paid off in three years, payment to be made gradually by a tax of $1.25 on each hundred bales bought or sold by members of the Exchange who received assistance from the syndicate. At the present rate of business on the board it is believed that the obligation will be liquidated well within two years. The tax in December amounted to $55,000, and is expected this month to be near $75,000. The present activity in cotton, which has carried prices from 6.60 cents to more than 9 cents a pound, has, in the opinion of brokers, been accelerated by the success of the syndicate.

The work of relieving the market of pressure from old long contracts was built upon a novel plan. When the Exchange closed a canvass showed that members of the Exchange were committed to the future delivery of 247,000 bales. The staple had fallen sharply, and was still going down.

A committee consisting of E. M. Weld, R. C. Cairns, and Henry Schaefer was appointed to work out the tangle. Through co-operation with the Liverpool Exchange 23,000 bales were disposed of by Nov. 10 and 24,000 bales more had been gradually sold to spinners in the unofficial market opened on the Exchange here. This left 200,000 bales, on which the holders of contracts stood to lose $7.50 a bale.

A corporation made up of members of the Exchange was formed to take the 200,000 bales at 9 cents a pound. This corporation's purpose was to sell as much as possible of the 200,000 bales to spinners or for export at prices as near 9 cents as it could get. It further arranged with a syndicate of Exchange members that its losses should stop should cotton go to 7½ cents or less, the syndicate taking at that price whatever remained of the 200,000 bales when the 7½-cent price should be reached.

To make good the difference of 1½ cents a pound which would result if none of this 9-cent cotton was sold before the market declined to 7½ cents, the corporation borrowed the $1,500,000 from fifteen banks. To secure the loan the corporation members fixed upon the tax and furthermore bound themselves personally to reimburse the banks in case the tax did not bring in enough revenue.

The plan did not go into operation until the Exchange reopened. Cotton then was selling at 7½ cents or close to that figure, so that all of the 200,000 bales had to be divided among the syndicate.

The "distress" cotton contracts, scattered through a number of future delivery months were lumped in the December option. Before that month closed the market had grown firmer, but did not permit a profit on cotton purchased at 7½ cents and sold for December delivery. So many of the syndicate members disposed of their December contracts at a loss, but bought other futures to replace them. It is understood that the bulk of the "switching" was to the May option, which touched 9.02 cents yesterday.

COTTON JUMPS 13 TO 15 POINTS

Renewed Buying Follows Drop Due to Profit Taking.

Judging from yesterday's cotton market the decline which set in late Tuesday and continued moderately yesterday morning was only a natural reaction, correcting the technical position of the market after the extended advance of the last week or so. On the bulge Tuesday there was heavy selling for profit by those who had bought at a considerably lower level. The selling depressed prices about 20 points below Tuesday morning's high, but on the break there was evidence of renewed buying which brought about a rapid recovery and sent the list to a new high point before the close. Final prices represented a net gain of 13 to 15 points.

There is no change in the recent strong situation. Exports were fairly heavy, reaching 33,000 bales for the day.

The advance in contracts has had a stiffening effect on holders. Georgia advices said that bids of 8 1-4c for good middling were freely made without bringing out much cotton. The general demand comes from foreign exporters and agents of European concerns and is for medium and high grades. American mills continue to buy sparingly. Offers by Southern shippers to New England mills are not generally acceptable.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ¼c advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 8.60 for middling upland sales, 1,500 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.50	8.29	8.50@8.52	8.35@8.37
March	8.81	8.55	8.79@8.80	8.64@8.65
May	9.02	8.75	9c flat	8.85@8.86
July	9.29	8.93	9.18@9.20	9.03@9.04
October	9.44	9.18	9.41@9.42	9.27@9.28
December	9.57	9.38	9.56@9.57	9.43@9.44

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	34,747	36,957	17,189
New Orleans	13,962	17,958	5,150
Mobile	1,268	767	820
Savannah	11,196	10,845	3,697
Charleston	761	2,843	322
Wilmington	709	913	435
Norfolk	4,448	3,446	549

Total port receipts, 69,001, against 38,220 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	954	1,360	945
Memphis	2,594	8,768	5,721
St. Louis	1,020	5,814	1,957
Houston	19,914	25,146	12,414

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,000 to 20,000	22,268	14,628
New Orleans	12,000 to 14,000	9,707	10,965

Total exports yesterday, 33,386; so far this season, 3,226,401, against 6,043,350 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price M'dling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
6,050 New Orleans	8	367,132	284,730
325 Mobile	7¾	56,341	56,516
5,015 Savannah	8⅛	327,087	124,038
2,117 Galveston	8⅝	583,613	328,022
— Wilmington	8	49,356	28,183
— Norfolk	8⅛	70,546	68,800
2,033 Augusta	8¼	150,816	85,115
3,150 Memphis	7¾	258,264	236,105
— St. Louis	7¾	39,070	31,124
5,738 Houston	8⅝	209,292	197,957

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points lower at 5.09d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 26,772 bales, including 9,867 American. Closed steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,496,204	+ $94,106
Twelve roads	6,372,845	— 826,698
Total (18 roads)	7,869,049	— 732,592

THIRD AVENUE for December—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$889,930	$916,844	$26,913
Net aft. taxes.	273,192	275,802	2,609
Surp. aft. chgs.	62,238	80,732	18,494
6 mos. gross.	5,602,313	5,653,864	51,551
Net aft. taxes.	1,735,197	1,817,971	82,775
Sur. aft. chgs.	498,284	578,908	80,624

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT for December—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	97,106	84,963	12,143
Net	45,574	38,230	7,344
Surp. aft. chgs.	27,649	20,928	6,721
12 mos. gross.	945,563	734,789	210,494
Net	427,012	309,149	117,863
Surp. aft. chgs.	219,364	111,394	107,970
Bal. aft. pf. d.	103,145	10,159	92,986

THE PACIFIC COAST for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	518,043	678,145	160,102
Net	51,875	97,491	45,615
5 mos. gross	3,014,423	3,523,423	508,999
Net	421,262	596,044	174,782

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., without decided temperature change; gentle w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., without decided temperature change; gentle n. winds.

Ala., Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., without decided temperature change; gentle n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle s. e. winds.

W. Tex., Ark., Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Partly cloudy in w., local snows in e. portion Thurs.; somewhat colder in n. portion. Fri., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, slightly colder Thurs.; Fri., fair.

Ill.—Fair and somewhat colder Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Generally fair Thurs. and Fri., slightly colder Thurs. in s. e. portions; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fairly cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. winds.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri. without decided temperature change.

Miss. and Okla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri. without decided temperature change.

S. Dak.—Snow Thurs. Fri., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair in e., local snows in w. portion Thurs. Fri., fair.

Kan.—Fair in s., possibly local snows in n. portion Thurs. Fri., fair.

INSTRUCTION.

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NEW TERM BEGINS JAN'Y 25TH.
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ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of BRADSHAW & COMPANY, INC., to Samson A. Schneider, Assignee.—Samuel Marx, auctioneer, sells Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, Nos. 22-26 West 34th St., N. Y. C., the entire assets of above, consisting of an elaborate retail stock of ladies', misses', and children's garments, such as ladies' waists in silk, silk net, crepe de chine, chiffon, lace, lawn, and linen, silk, wool knitted sweaters, ladies' suits in broadcloths, pomery, velvet, covert cloths, fancy mixtures, silks, and other materials. Cloaks and coats in broadcloths, velvets, plushes, brocades, uval lamb, pomery, new lynx, chinchilla, balmacaan, silk, satin, and serge, also raincoats and cravenettes.

A most magnificent line of evening and street gowns, ladies', silk, satin, and cloth dresses in large varieties, separate skirts, silk petticoats, neckwear, handkerchiefs, and novelties; also a complete line of misses' and children's wear.

Elaborate department store fixtures contained on six floors, consisting of wallcases, show and silent salesman cases, triplicate, wall and hanging mirrors, magnificent partitions, wallcases, and dressing rooms fitted with mirrors, window and display fixtures, forms, rugs, carpets, steel lockers, time clocks, chairs, lamps, tables, counters, and a complete office equipment and sewing machine plant.

By order of
SAMSON A. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Assignee.
HARRY A. GORDON, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer. Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD, as trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & COMPANY, will receive at Room 1,612, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sealed bids for certain property in their possession, contained in the premises occupied by them at the premises, No. 71 Worth Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as follows:

Lot 1—All rubberized cloths contained in the lower floor of the said premises.

Lot 2—All cloths designated as unrubberized cloths, on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 3—All rubberized cloths on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 4—All cloths, rubberized and unrubberized, contained in both floors at said premises.

Lot 5—All furniture, fixtures, safes, typewriters, desks, etc., being the property of the said trustees, contained in said premises.

The said property is offered for sale as it is, without representations, warranties or guarantees of any kind.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash, for at least ten per cent. thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid within three days after the acceptance of bids by the trustees, and the trustees shall have one day from the above date within which to announce the acceptance or rejection of any or all bids.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The said property may be inspected between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on and after January 18, 1915.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and
ALLEN R. MEMHARD,
as trustees of House, Stowe & Company.
Room 1,612, 170 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

FOR SALE.

DESKS, Office Furniture & Fixtures — Big Bargains. WILSON OFFICE FURNITURE COMPANY, 23 E. 21st St., Bet. Broadway & Fourth Av.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT. LOFTIS BROS. & CO. L.W. SWEET, Gen'l Mgr. 100 Stores

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BYRNES LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, Bankrupt. No. 19982.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells on the 3rd day of February, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 159 East 88th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the right, title and interest of the bankrupt and of the trustee in and to the Lease recorded in Section 5, Liber 41 of Conveyances, at page 118, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, and the leasehold interest thereby demised, and the building upon the demised premises, being No. 159 East 88th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Further information concerning the property to be sold can be procured from the undersigned.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee,
64 William Street,
New York City.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Trustee,
309 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of PERFECT SKIRT AND SUIT CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 14 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of skirts, suits, woolens, piece goods, silks, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL BEER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of boots, ladies', men's and children's shoes, rubbers, mirrors, shoe stands, tools, etc.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DELTA THEATRE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 27th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,680 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of chinaware, glassware, kitchen utensils, tables, wines, liquors, beers, food supplies, cigars, cigarettes, also Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the liquor license, etc.

ABNER S. WERBLIN, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON AND PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ROSENFELD, doing business as J. ROSENFELD CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1915, byorder of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 135 West 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, skirts, woolen and cotton piece goods, sewing machines, fixtures, etc., JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROSE GREENSTEIN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 55 W. 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, coats, furniture, partitions, chandeliers, fixtures, &c.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver,
52 Wall St., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. WILLIAM P. ODELL, Complainant, against DEFENDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Defendant. In Equity. 11-269.

To all creditors of or claimants against Defender Manufacturing Company:

Take notice, that by order of the above-entitled court, duly made January 16th, 1915, and filed herein January 18, 1915, it was

ORDERED

1. That any and all creditors of or claimants against the Defender Manufacturing Co., who claim that the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 18th day of February, 1915, and on or before the said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Defender Manufacturing Co. and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as Receivers of the Defender Manufacturing Co., at their office, No. 224 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against the Defender Manufacturing Co. who claims the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to him, and that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the said 18th day of February, 1915, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Defender Manufacturing Co. in the hands of the said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Receivers of Defender Manufacturing Co., 224 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—NEW YORK CONFECTIONERS UTENSIL CO., Alleged Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that New York Confectioners Utensil Co., alleged bankrupt has filed its petition, dated December 14th, 1914, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20753. In Bankruptcy. AUGUSTA GREENSPAN, Bankrupt. AUGUSTA GREENSPAN was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 28, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 3, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21,073.—In Bankruptcy—MAURICE CAMPBELL, Bankrupt.

Maurice Campbell was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 18th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 2d, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 19th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21072. In Bankruptcy. HENRIETTA C. CAMPBELL, Bankrupt. HENRIETTA C. CAMPBELL was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 18, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 3, 1915, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21063. In Bankruptcy. ANNIE M. SMITH, Bankrupt. ANNIE M. SMITH was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 3, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BOSTON HERALD

Is a non-sensational newspaper whose publisher does everything in his power to keep its columns clean. Its one news policy is to surpass its competitors in the accurate reporting of worth-while news.

BESIDES its membership in The Associated Press, of which it is one of the oldest members, The Herald subscribes to the news and special feature services of The New York Times.

There are more than 160,000 men and women—three-fourths of them living within twenty miles of The Boston Herald office—who want this kind of journalism and get it every day in The Herald. The Sunday edition has a circulation of 90,000, an increase within 12 months of 30,000.

These readers are regular readers of The Herald, in the sense that The Herald is as much a part of their daily life as their breakfast, or supper.

The Herald's chief strength is in the residence districts of Boston and the city's suburbs. Its largest advertisers are successful Boston stores whose ethical standards are not questioned. In amount of week-day display advertising The Herald, including its evening edition, is second in the Boston field.

Every day, every week, these readers of The Herald buy an immense amount of articles for household use and for personal use, and the only way to get their collective attention is by advertising in The Herald.

Detail of *Net Paid* Circulation of
Daily and Sunday editions The Boston Herald

	Daily.	Sunday
CITY NET PAID SALES		
Newsdealers	42,282	23,663
Street Sales	41,087	3,655
Counter Sales	765	138
Total City Net Paid	84,134	27,456
SUBURBAN NET PAID (Outside Boston but within 20-mile limit)		
Newsdealers	38,971	28,796
Total City and Suburban Net Paid	123,105	56,252
COUNTRY NET PAID (All points beyond 20-mile limit)		
Newsdealers	32,177	29,318
Mail Subscribers	9,654	1,428
Total Net Paid Country	41,831	30,746
TOTAL NET PAID	164,936	86,998

The city and suburban sale on the daily editions is 74.6 per cent of the whole, on the Sunday editions 64.8 per cent

The Herald is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, and all of its circulation statements are sworn net paid, without inclusion of a single unsold, returned or free copy of any kind.

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as they depend upon credit conditions, foreign trade and other factors, are analyzed and indicated in the leaflet which accompanies our January circular.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Resume Advance After Reaction—Committee Seeks Missouri Pacific Proxies.

Prices in the stock market halted yesterday, but not long enough to prevent a further net gain in the general level of prices. Dealings fell substantially short of those of the previous day, which had established a high record since the resumption of trading. In the bond market transactions were nearly a third larger than on Tuesday and in that department there was shown little or none of the hesitation which was caused in the stock market by profit-taking sales. Conditions are becoming increasingly favorable for the financing which the railroads and other corporations have to do and this despite the other large demands, actual and prospective, which confront this market.

Several foreign loans, chiefly in the form of temporary credits, besides those already announced, are in contemplation. Sooner or later it is expected that credits will be opened here for Great Britain, probably to the extent of $100,000,000, and smaller transactions of this character are now under negotiation, including $5,000,000 for Greece. That is a field in which employment can be found for the surplus banking funds at the disposal of this market which are larger now than usual, not only on account of the condition of trade, but also to a very important extent because of the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank system.

It happens fortunately that credits of this kind can be extended without interfering with the borrowing on long-time securities by corporations which have refunding operations to undertake. Such transactions as the recently announced advance to the Russian Government are distinctly banking transactions. That is a field which offers greater inducements than ever to banking institutions because of the establishment of banks of rediscount, and it is not at all unlikely that more and more banking funds will be attracted to that sort of business in preference to investment in long-time bonds. In times past these have been purchased on a large scale by banking institutions, but that is an abnormal rather than a normal use of banking funds.

It is recognized that the granting of such credits will further stimulate our trade and the possibilities in that direction seem all the more promising when considered in the light of what already has been accomplished. Further figures were made available yesterday regarding our trade abroad during the current month. The credit trade balance for the two weeks from Jan. 3 to Jan. 16 amounted to $68,000,000, which suggests a still larger credit balance for the month of January than the extraordinary large excess of exports reported for December. From the iron trade came information yesterday which indicates conditions which may add to existing trade opportunities. The Iron Age points out that in the British iron market prices are rising rapidly, which suggests that our own steel trade may profit by increased orders from abroad. There has been a further increase during the past week in the rate at which steel mills are being operated. In the Pittsburgh district mills are being run from 50 to 55 per cent. of capacity, the latter figure being close to double the rate at which the mills of the Steel Corporation were being operated about two months ago.

In yesterday's stock market Missouri Pacific was again one of the conspicuous features. It made a further net gain of close to two points. Late in the day an appeal for proxies was issued to the stockholders by a committee of bankers acting in behalf of the security holders. The appeal for proxies looks among other things to a material change in the present composition of the Board of Directors. It has been understood for some time that the Gould interests no longer had sufficient stock to dominate the election of directors, and yesterday's request for proxies to be used at the annual meeting on March 9 was looked upon in the financial district as a step toward lifting control of the property out of the hands in which it has so long rested. If that should come about it will be an event which the financial district has long regarded as inevitable.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

American Stocks Lead Trading and Are Actively Dealt In.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market was slightly quieter, but prices were steady, except war loan issues, which were offered prior to the installment payment due tomorrow. Rio Tintos were easy on realizing, but home rails, mining shares, and Russian bonds advanced.

The American was the brightest and most active section. Dealings occurred in practically the whole list, with Canadian Pacific leading. The closing was firm.

Paris Prices Steady.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Prices were barely steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5½	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	5½
Atlanta	4½	5	5½	6
Chicago	4½	5	5½	6
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4½	5	5½	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4½	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days.....2%@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2½	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.	
On time	2¼@2½	2¼@3	3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84¼	$4.83¾	$4.84
Cables	4.84¾	4.84⅜	4.84⅞

Closing Rates.
Demand (or check.) Cable.

London	$4.84	$4.84⅛
Paris	5.18¾	5.18⅛
Berlin	.87⅞	.87⅞
Switzerland	5.20	5.28
Holland	.40⅞	.40⅞
Italy	5.42	5.41

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $270,849,816; balances, $17,368,722; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,228,984.

The local banks gained $1,571,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 45c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $4.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver in London, 22 13-16d unchanged; in New York, 49c., unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	302,227
Same day last year	626,231
Year to date	2,712,630
Same period last year	5,681,602
Average price and change 50 stocks	63.74 + .22
Same day last year	71.82 + .80

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	63.98	Jan. 20	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	72.06	Jan. 21	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28¾	28⅞	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	29	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
57½	57⅝	9,000	Amalgamated Cop	57¾	57⅞	57	57⅝	— ⅜
52	53	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
35⅛	35¼	2,600	Am. Beet Sugar	35½	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅜
30¼	30⅜	3,470	Am. Can	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
95⅞	96½	300	Am. Can pf	96⅛	96⅛	96	96	...
47¼	48	600	Am. Car & Fdry	47½	48	47½	47	...
82	84	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	+1⅜
..	94	100	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
..	94	200	Am. Express	93	95	93	95	...
5	5¼	1,340	Am. H. & Leather	5	5½	5	5	...
23½	23⅝	1,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	24½	25⅜	24½	25½	+1⅜
24½	24⅞	900	Am. Ice Securities	24½	25	24½	24⅞	⅞
9¾	10	200	Am. Linseed	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
27½	28¼	200	Am. Locomotive	27½	28⅛	27½	28⅛	— ⅛
95	96	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96	96	96	96	...
28	30½	100	Am. Malt pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
62⅞	63	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	62⅜	63	61⅝	63	+1⅜
102½	103¼	210	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+1½
31	31½	100	Am. Steel Fdries	31	31	31	31	—1
121	121½	4,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¾	121½	119¾	121½	+2½
230	232	910	Am. Tobacco	231	232	230	230	— ¾
79½	80	110	Am. Woolen pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	28	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
95	95¼	4,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	94⅜	95¼	94½	95¼	+ ⅛
98½	100	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
103½	104	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103	103	103	103	...
36½	39¼	400	Baldwin Loco	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	—1
101⅜	104½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
73¾	73⅞	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	73	74	73	73⅞	+ ⅝
73	73⅝	1,330	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72⅜	73¼	72½	73¼	+ ¾
52⅜	52⅝	4,100	Bethlehem Steel	52½	52⅝	51½	52⅞	+ ⅞
102½	103	2,700	Bethlehem Steel pf	101⅛	102⅜	101	102⅜	+2½
87⅞	88	2,150	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88	88⅛	87½	88	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	+3
17¼	17¾	210	California Petrol	17	17¼	17	17½	+ ⅜
166½	167	3,770	Canadian Pacific	163¾	167½	163¼	167¼	+ ⅜
34⅞	35¼	800	Central Leather Co	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	...
102	106	212	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ⅛
110	112	10	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	112	112	112	112	...
43¾	44	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44	...
11⅞	12	1,500	Chi. Gt. Western	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	600	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29⅞	31	29⅝	31	+ ⅞
92¼	92⅜	3,642	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	92⅝	90½	92⅜	+2¼
127½	128½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼
127½	128¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	+ ½
36⅝	36¾	6,250	Chino Copper	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36⅝	+ ¾
50	65	75	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	...
97	101	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	98	98	98	98	—2½
26	27	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	26	26	+ ½
120⅜	120½	700	Consolidated Gas	120¾	120¾	120½	120½	+ ⅜
49	49¾	200	Continental Can	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
92¼	93	300	Continental Can pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
10	10⅛	500	Corn Products Ref	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
..	89	100	Deere & Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
13	14	730	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11⅞	12½	11¼	12½	+ ½
11⅝	12	200	Distillers' Secur	12	12	11½	11½	— ½
22⅞	23	11,020	Erie	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ¼
36⅛	36¼	1,310	Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
27½	28½	100	Erie 2d pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1½
144	145	100	General Electric	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	— ⅛
89½	90	200	General Motors	80	89	89	89	— ⅝
94	94½	100	General Motors pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
31	31¼	3,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	30½	31¼	30	31¼	+ ¾
96	98	400	Goodrich pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
116¾	117	3,100	Great Northern pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	+ ⅞
34	34½	9,150	G. N. certs.ore prop	30	34	30	34	+4½
51¼	51½	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	50¾	51¾	50½	51½	+1
110	114	100	Helme (G.W.) Co.pf	112	112	112	112	...
116	118	8	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	...
108	109	200	Illinois Central	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	19	1,150	Inspiration Cop	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19	— ¼
11¼	11⅝	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
49⅜	50	400	Inter.-Met. pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¾
116	117	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	117	117	117	117	...
8¼	9	900	Int. Paper	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	— ½
24¼	24⅝	1,700	Kan. City Southern	23⅝	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
137½	137½	4,100	Lehigh Valley	137½	138¼	136⅝	137¼	+ ½
36	39	100	Long Island	39	39	39	39	...
100	104	50	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	104	104	104	104	...
119	119	200	Louis. & Nash. x d	119	119	119	119	+1½
70	75	200	Mackay Cos	74½	75	74½	75	+2⅝
126	130	100	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	...
17⅝	18	400	Maxwell Motors	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	...
56	56½	2,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	56¼	56⅜	54⅝	56	+ ⅝
21⅜	22¼	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	22	22¼	22	22	—1
1½	1⅝	1,450	Mercantile Marine	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5¼	5½	1,800	Mer. Marine pf	4½	5½	4½	5⅜	— ¼
61⅜	62	3,050	Mexican Petroleum	60⅝	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜	+1
68	75	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	72	72	72	72	+5
18¼	18⅜	900	Miami Copper	18	18¼	18	18¼	...
12⅜	13	550	Minn. & St. Louis	12½	13	12½	13	+1
26½	27	410	Minn. & St. L. pf	26½	27	26½	27	+1
115	116	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	116	116	115¾	115¾	...
11¼	11¼	12,320	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¼	11⅜	10¼	11¼	+ ⅞
32	32⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	29⅞	33	29⅞	32	+2
14⅝	14⅞	40,450	Missouri Pacific	13¾	15½	12⅝	15	+2⅛
45½	46	900	Montana Power	46	46¾	46	46	...
100	101	100	Montana Power pf	101	101	101	101	...
12	12⅜	110	Nat. En. & St. Co	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
13¼	13½	320	Nevada Con. Cop	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
55	59	200	N. Y. Air Brake	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
89	89½	950	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¾	89	89¾	...
55	56	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	55½	56	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	23½	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
68	68	100	North American	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
104¾	104⅞	5,180	Northern Pacific	104½	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	+ ⅛
21	22⅞	100	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	...
106¾	107	3,800	Penn. R. R.	106¾	107	106½	106⅞	+ ⅜
119½	119½	50	People's Gas,Chi.x d	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
6½	12	100	Peoria & Eastern	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ½
17¾	18	910	Pittsburgh Coal	17½	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ⅛
33¾	34	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	35½	35½	33	33	—3
101	103	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅞
154	155	500	Pullman Co	153⅞	154	153⅞	154	+ ⅞
17¼	17⅜	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
151⅝	151¾	36,000	Reading	150⅞	152	150⅞	151⅝	+ ⅝
85	86	130	Reading 2d pf	85	85	85	85	...
21⅜	21⅞	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
77	78	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	78⅝	78⅝	77	77	—1
⅞	1	900	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	1¼	600	Rock Island Co. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1	1⅛	1,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3	4	500	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	2½	3¾	2½	3¾	—⅛
16	17	100	St. L. Southwest	16	16	16	16	+2
36	38	100	St. L. Southwest. pf	36	36	36	36	...
14¾	15	400	Seaboard Air Line	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅝
39¼	39½	600	Seab. Air Line pf	38¼	39¼	38¼	39¼	+ ⅞
86¾	88¾	8,810	Southern Pacific	86	87½	85¾	86⅝	+ ⅝
16⅞	17	2,100	So. Railway ext	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅞	...
59½	61	500	So. Railway pf. ext	60¾	60¾	60	60	— ¾
47	47½	100	Standard Milling	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
68½	69½	300	Standard Mill. pf	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
41⅝	42½	1,600	Studebaker Co	40⅞	42	40⅞	42	— ⅛
95¼	96½	300	Studebaker Co. pf	96¼	96¼	95⅝	95¾	+ ¾
31½	32	300	Tennessee Copper	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	...
134	134½	300	Texas Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
13	13½	1,600	Texas & Pacific	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	— ½
42¾	43	8,600	Third Avenue	43	43½	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
80⅜	81⅜	100	Union Pacific	120⅜	121¼	120¼	120⅞	+ ⅛
13½	14	800	Union Pacific pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	500	United Rys. Inv.	14	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	72	100	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	33½	34	33½	34	...
57¼	57½	1,300	U. S. Express	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
102¼	103	110	U. S. Rubber	57	57½	57	57¼	+ ⅜
52⅜	52¼	16,125	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
108	108¼	1,410	U. S. Steel	52¼	52⅜	51⅝	52¼	...
54¼	54⅝	3,600	U. S. Steel pf	108⅜	108⅝	107½	108¼	— ⅛
22	22½	400	Utah Copper	53¾	54⅜	53	54⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	1,900	Va.-Car. Chemical	22	22	21⅝	22	...
2½	2⅝	3,200	Wabash	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	...
62⅞	63	2,000	Wabash pf	2½	2⅞	2	2½	...
71⅝	72	800	Western Union Tel	62⅞	63	62½	63	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	400	Westingh. E. & M	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
5½	6	300	Wheeling & L. E	3	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
35	36	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
			Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	+2

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	99¼	Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	...
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	99¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	.101	..
3s, r, 1918	.101	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	.101	102
3s, c, 1918	.101½	102			
4s, r, 1925	.109½	..			
4s, c, 1925	.109¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	86	Crex Carp.	..	10
Allis-Chal.	.10	10⅜	Cub-Am Sug	..	48
Do pf	35	37	Do pf	91	..
Am Ag Ch pf	.90	..	Del & H	.147	152
A B S pf	80	84	D, L & W	415	425
A B S pf	87	97	D D & G	6½	7½
Fdy	87	97	D M & Ft	..	..
Do pf	.134	137½	D	2½	..
Am C Fr pf	.104	105½	Det Ed	..	112
Am Cot O	46¼	47	Do pf	..	..
Do pf	.95	97⅝	D. S S & A	..	..
Am L pf	26½	29	Do pf	3½	6
Am Malt	4¾	6	Do Rest	8½	10
A S pf, B	..	80	East Kod	465	..
Am Snuff	145	150	F M & S	9½	12
Do pf	.102	..	Do pf	..	31
Am S Ref	104½	106	Gen Chem	100	106
Do pf	.112	114	Do pf	108½	110
A T & C	58½	..	Hav E Ry	..	..
Am T pf	106½	107	L & P	..	65¾
Am Wool	17½	20	Do pf	..	81½
Am Wr Pa pf	..	10	Helme (G W) Co	.160	180
Ann Arbor	..	30	Inger-R	105	..
Do pf	..	70	Int Agric	..	12
Assets R	7	10	Do pf	12½	15
Beech C'k	85	..	Int Harv	96½	98
Batop M	½	1	Int H Corn	..	73½
Br Sh pf	..	90	Do pf	..	114⅞
Bruns Ter	4⅜	7½	Int P pf	35	36
B, R & P	..	90	Int St P	..	3
Do pf	..	120	Do pf	..	6
Burr'k Co	27	28½	Iowa Cent	..	7
Calif P pf	50	50½	Do pf	..	13
Canada So	56¼	..	Kan C So pf	57	57¾
Case (J I) pf	80	85	Kayser (J) & Co	..	80
C R R of N J	..	325	Do 1st pf	105	..
Chi & Alt	..	9½	K & D M	4	10
Do pf	10½	13½	Do pf	36	..
C, R I & Pac	..	26	Kresge(SS) Co	..	97
Chi, St P, M & Om	..	132	Do pf	101½	107
Do pf	..	145	Lack St'l	28	36
C, C, C & St L	..	39	Lacl Gas	92½	98
Do pf	..	67	L E & W	6¾	8½
Cluett-Pea pf	..	..	Do pf	15	..
div	..	67	Ligg & M	215	225
Cleve & P	158	..	Do pf	117½	120
Col & So	25	26	L-W Bis	26	30
Do 1st pf	45¾	..	Do 2d pf	..	94
Do 2d pf	35	..	Lorill Co	174	180
Corn P R pf	65½	69½	Do pf	115¾	118
Mor & Ess	161	..	Mar & Ba	161	..
M'kay Cos pf	67½	69¾	St L & S Fran	1¾	2¼
M Dep Sts	56	58	Do 1st pf	8	12
Do pf	97	100	Do 2d pf	3½	3½
M, St P & S S M pf	126½	130	Sears-R	180¼	186¼
Do 1 l	75	82	Do pf	122½	..
N, C & St L	..	130	S-S S & L	27	30
Nat Bis	.125	127½	So P R	35	..
Do pf	.122	126	Do pf	..	100
Nat En pf	79	90	T P L Tr	98	..
Nat Lead	46¼	47¼	T, St L & West	..	2
Do pf	.108¼	109¾	Do pf	7½	9½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21¼	T C R T	98⅞	99½
Do 2d pf	4⅜	7	Und Type	..	70
N Y, L & W	.112	121	Do pf	..	101
Norf South	..	26½	U S & P	5½	6
Norf & W	102¾	103	Do pf	..	29
Do pf	84¾	87	Un Cig Mf	43	45
Nor Cent	84	..	Do pf	..	103¾
N W Tel	.100	..	Un Dry G	..	50
Ont Min	2	3	Do pf	45	59
Pabst B pf	..	105	U S C I P	9½	13½
P T & T	29	33	Do pf	31	50
Do pf	80	93	U S Ind A	15	25
Penn-Mail	19	20	U S R & Imp	..	73
P, C, C & St L	71	85	Va-Car Ch pf	..	88
Do pf	..	105	Va R & F	..	48
Pierce C pf	84	84½	Vul Powder	..	11
P, Ft W & C	.160	..	W-F Exp	82	87
Pitts S pf	..	92	West Md	16½	17
Pub S Corp	..	106	Do pf	26	33
Q'ksilver	1	1¾	W E & M pf	..	..
Do pf	1½	2¼	1st pf	118	125
Ry St Spr	24	25	Weym-B	..	280
Rdg 1st pf	..	90	Do pf	.110	114
Rens & S	.168	..	W & L E 1st pf	14	15
			W'w'th (F W)	93	94
			Do pf	.117	..

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.00	34.75	33.75	34.25
Lead	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.75
Iron, No. 2X fdy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	6.40	6.50	6.20	6.30
Antimony	..	18.00	..	18.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted 14c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were

	£	d.	s.	£	s.	d
Copper, spot	61	0	0	60	15	0
Copper, futures	61	2	6	60	15	0
Tin, sp

Benjamin Franklin says:
"The honest man takes pains."

THE preparation of your schedule of income for the calendar year 1914 will take *pains* and *time*.

This Company is ready to assist you in compiling the annual income return, which must be filed before March 1, 1915.

Established 1866
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn } 166 Montague Street
Offices: } 569 Fulton Street

THREE LEADING
INDUSTRIALS
United Cigar Stores
United Profit Sharing
Riker-Hegeman
Backed and managed by the world's greatest retail organization. These stocks offer exceptional opportunities for profitable investment.
Complete analysis of any or all sent free upon request.
Ask for 10 A, mentioning stocks interested in.
JONES & BAKER
STOCK BROKERS
"NOTHING TO SELL BUT SERVICE."
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NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago
Direct private wires to all markets.

Riker-Hegeman Company
A very interesting situation has developed in connection with this enterprise, and those who contemplate the purchase of these shares as well as present stockholders should communicate with us, asking for Circular No. 59.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

In Directors' Meetings
a modern, itemized, indexed appraisal report should be the Standard Work of Reference covering the properties operated. Our reports on current changes supplement the appraisal, show condition and progress, and form the basis for intelligent thought and discussion.
Full details upon request
The American Appraisal Co
55 Liberty Street, New York
Chicago Milwaukee Boston
Montreal Philadelphia St. Louis
Cincinnati San Francisco Cleveland

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1630 BROAD.
Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
STOCKS
Specialists in Odd Lot service. We have no equal. Send for circular 43, which has some money making ideas.

To the holders of Knickerbocker Trust Company and / or Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Certificates of Deposit originally for First Consolidated Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that certain actions have been commenced in the New York Supreme Court to foreclose or enforce alleged liens claimed to ... to the lien of the mortgage securing the bonds of the New York Terminal Company, in which you have an interest by virtue of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit. The situation is one requiring that you should take action for your protection.

Upon exhibition of your said certificates of deposit and request made to the undersigned fuller information will be afforded.

Dated New York, January 21st, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway,
New York City.

As successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company and Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under mortgage of New York Terminal Company, dated April 27, 1908, and the supplemental mortgage dated July 24, 1908.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.68, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated June 28, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 1-2 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before the 1st day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust at prices to be named in such offers, but not in excess of 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of $10,982.75, being the amount now held in the sinking fund in said mortgage or deed of trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be so redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Dated New York, January 18, 1915.
Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury regulations should accompany current coupons.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the firm of GOLDBERG & FERGUSON, composed of Charles Goldberg and Abernathe Ferguson, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, No. 12 West 21st St., New York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties hereto. Any claims against said firm shall be presented in writing to Charles Kaye, No. 131 East 23d St., New York City, within 30 days from this date.

New York City, January 12th, 1915.
Charles Goldberg, Abernathe Ferguson.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

GOULD RULE PASSING IN MISSOURI PACIFIC

Protective Committees Appoint Four Members to Solicit Stockholders' Proxies.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., BANKERS

Circular Praises B. F. Bush, Road's President, and Outlines Plans for Its Rehabilitation.

The Goulds and their associates will be eliminated from the directorate of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at the annual meting of the stockholders on March 9, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will step in as the bankers, according to the general Wall Street interpretation of a circular to Missouri Pacific stockholders which emanated from the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., late yesterday afternoon.

A conference of the twenty-four members of four different protective committees representing the holders of securities met in the banking house offices and formed a committee of five to solicit proxies from the stockholders. This committee is composed of Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Company; Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Company; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company; and Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Wall Street expressed great satisfaction when the committee was announced. It was this committee which signed the circular.

There was no direct reference in the statement to the Goulds but there was no mistaking the meaning. The position of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. towards the Gould management had been known for years. It was regarded as significant that B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific, should be singled out for praise. The circular said:

We believe that President B. F. Bush deserves great credit for the management of the property in his charge, is entitled to the confidence of the stockholders, and should be continued in office; on the other hand, without desiring to express or imply any criticism, we believe that a material change in the present composition of the Board of Directors would be in accordance with the sentiments of the great body of the company's security holders.

Three Needs of the Road.

Three additional things are necessary, according to the proxy committee, to restore the Missouri Pacific to good standing: First, an increase in freight rates; second, a material reduction in the fixed charges, and third, adequate provision for meeting approaching obligations and future financial needs.

Among the specific requisites for rehabilitation it is proposed that an extension of at least one year be obtained for the $25,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes maturing June 1 of this year. This extension must be obtained, it is contended in the circular, before any comprehensive financial plan can be formulated. It is proposed also to raise an adequate amount of capital by an issue of securities involving no fixed interest charge. Revisions of certain provisions in existing mortgages so as to permit, for instance, the modification of present restrictions against the extension of underlying bonds, also is proposed.

Rumors of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s renewed interest in Missouri Pacific had been circulating in Wall Street for several weeks and became very persistent last Thursday. The common stock was then quoted at 6¾. By Friday it had reached 10¾, and on Saturday it was more than 11. At the opening of the Exchange this week the stock continued rising and yesterday reached a new mark at 15⅝. It closed at 14¾. The announcement of the proxy committee was not made until nearly two hours after the closing of the Exchange.

About 25,000 shares of the stock were sold on the Exchange last week, and with yesterday's total of 40,450 the sales since the advance started last Thursday amounted to about 120,000 shares.

A contest for proxies is not anticipated by the new committee. It was said, however, that no attempt would be made to discourage any counter move that might be contemplated. While no representative of the Goulds was at the conference, it is known that the Gould Directors complied willingly with requests for information concerning the road which were made recently.

Revival of Old Project.

The decision to solicit proxies really represented the resumption of operations undertaken last Spring and dropped. When the problem of meeting payment on the $25,000,000 notes, falling due June 1, 1914, came up in the Missouri Pacific camp in April it was learned that George Gould offered to transfer his voting trust, the management to others and Speyer & Co. stood ready to relinquish their interest to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the understanding being that the latter would assume the financial burdens of the property.

John F. Stevens, a former Vice President of the New Haven, examined the Missouri Pacific lines at the same time that auditors were going over the company's books at the direction of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Before the reports of these investigations were submitted, the Street believed the transfer would be made and the shares displayed marked strength.

Negotiations came to a temporary end abruptly on May 9 when Kuhn, Loeb & Co. issued a letter saying they were not sufficiently impressed with the financial and physical condition of Missouri Pacific to stand back of it. The letter stated that examination of the property showed that $10,000,000 a year would be needed for two years for the proper strengthening of the company while many more millions would be necessary before the road could be considered in the best of shape. In addition, it was stated, something like $50,000,000 of securities would mature in the ensuing eight years, and the financial outlook at the time did not warrant participation by the banking firm in so extensive a venture. It was made clear that the bankers did not mean that they were abandoning the proposal, but were unwilling to commit themselves at that time.

Extension of Notes.

This reversal thrust upon the Gould management the necessity of extending the notes. This was accomplished, finally, after the collateral behind the notes had been increased through the deposit of $3,000,000 Iron Mountain Railroad bonds. The interest rate was increased from 5 to 6 per cent. and the Jay Gould Estate and Speyer & Co. offered to buy in the notes not deposited for extension for the prescribed year.

It was understood that the Gould Estate held a large block of the notes. George Gould was credited with owning $2,500,000 and John D. Rockefeller's interest was estimated to be $1,250,000. Mr. Rockefeller is supposed to be an important owner of Missouri Pacific bonds, and probably will be strongly represented on the Board of Directors after the annual election.

The Gould family has a substantial representation among the Directors, which has not been materially reduced during recent troublous years in Missouri Pacific affairs. They are George Gould, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, Finley J. Shepard, Edward T. Jeffery and S. F. Pyne. The other Directors are E. D. Adams, Edward L. Marston, James Speyer, James G. Metcalfe, Edwin G. Merrill, R. Lancaster Williams and B. F. Bush.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 19:

	Day.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$734,001	$3,890,255	$117,623,218
Ordinary	1,370,370	16,925,987	181,473,156
Cor. & inc. tax	19,816	319,940	9,587,391
Miscellaneous	97,734	4,387,818	39,967,432
Total receipts	2,221,922	$1,524,041	$348,611,199
Expenditures	2,216,726	$7,236,575	417,062,577
Surplus	4,666		
Deficit		5,712,534	68,451,377

WOOL MARKET ACTIVE.

Goods Suitable for Military Uniforms Are in Great Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The most noticeable feature of the trading in the wool market the past week is the continued keen demand for low-grade wools, suitable for the production of military cloths. The market is becoming rapidly depleted of such stocks and grades, which are usually consumed by carpet manufacturers. The sales for the week in Boston have been 3,250,000 pounds. Prices on medium and low grade wools are especially firm.

"There is still some business being consummated for export and during the present week over 2,000,000 pounds have been shipped abroad.

"The uncertainty in the woolen goods market is not noticeably less, though there are some buyers in the market and a few sales have been made. Heavyweight fabrics for the new season have not been shown as yet. Manufacturers have been inclined to delay their openings possibly with an idea that wool prices might be lower.

"Conditions are but little different in the women's wear market, most of the manufacturers preparing their lines for the Fall openings, but with rather indefinite ideas as to when lines will be shown.

"The cotton goods market shows improvement, the sale of staple gray fabrics, being quite satisfactory under present conditions, with prices tending to harden. A gratifying feature in the trade is the fact that a greater amount of business is being accomplished for later delivery. The stronger cotton market has had a beneficial effect on the sale of finished fabrics and buyers are becoming convinced that prices quoted at present are the lowest they can hope for during the season.

"Colored staples show a noticeable improvement in distribution, with quotations at their present levels. Orders for ginghams have been received in fairly large numbers by both Northern and Southern manufacturers."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction Co.	317	*320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	*110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
American Gas & Electric	89	91
American Gas & Electric Co. pf.	46½	*48½
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	82	85
American Public Utilities	30	40
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	49	53
Cities Service	45	47
Cities Service pf.	53	55
Colorado Power	12	14
Colorado Power pf.	87	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	73½	*75½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	*82
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Operating pf.	38	50
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	61	68
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	70	76
Federal Light & Traction	12	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	52
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	71	84
Northern States Power	19¼	20½
Northern States Power pf.	79	80
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42¼	43½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67½	69½
Southern California Edison	77	78
Southern California Edison pf.	88	91
Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	37
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	15	16
Western Power	12¼	14
Western Power pf.	53	56

*Ex dividend.

SABIN SUCCEEDS HEMPHILL.

Guaranty Trust Elects Him President and Latter Chairman.

Charles H. Sabin was elected President of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday, succeeding Alexander J. Hemphill, who became Chairman of the Board in place of Levi P. Morton, who declined re-election. These changes followed the amendment of the by-laws so as to provide that the office of Chairman be made an active one with powers similar to those of the President. Charles M. Billings was elected a Vice President and L. D. Stanton an Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Sabin, who has been Vice President of the Guaranty since 1910, was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1868. His early life was spent on a farm. He was graduated from Grayloch Institute in 1885. He began his banking career in Albany in 1887 in the National Commercial Bank, was made Cashier of the Park Bank of Albany in 1898, was Cashier of the Albany City National Bank from 1898 to 1902, and was then elected Vice President of the National Commercial Bank, with which the Albany City National was consolidated. In 1907 he was elected President of the National Copper Bank of New York, and, on its merger with the Mechanic's National Bank in 1910, he was made Vice President of the combined institution. In July of that year he was elected Vice President and Director of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Hemphill became associated with the Guaranty Trust Company, in 100 and had been President since 1900. Since 1909 the Company has acquired the Morton, Fifth Avenue and Standard Trust Companies, and the capital, surplus and undivided profits are now $31,300,000 and the deposits are more than $200,000,000, making it the largest Trust Company in the world.

The Metropolitan Trust Company elected two new Directors yesterday to fill vacancies on the Board. Herbert Parsons was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the recent death of his father, John E. Parsons. Harold I. Pratt was the additional Director elected.

GAIN IN STEEL TRADE.

Pittsburgh Mills Increase Output—Railroad Orders Fair.

Increased activity is noted this week in the steel trade, with the railroads, however, only moderate buyers. The Iron Age says:

Pittsburgh advices give a more favorable aspect to the steel trade. Mill operations in the district are now stated to be at 50 to 55 per cent. of capacity, which shows a considerable gain in the rate of production as compared with the preceding week.

Most interesting news has just been cabled to us by our London correspondent. He states that the British iron market is excited, with pig iron prices rapidly rising. The makers of pig iron, especially producers of hematite or Bessemer iron, are now being obliged to pay 15 shillings ($3.65) per ton for freight on ore from Spanish ports to Middlesbrough. Other branches of the iron trade are finding their costs advancing because of scarcity of labor, and are raising prices.

The general situation as to pig iron shows no relapse into dullness as had been feared might follow the heavy buying of December. Scattering purchases throughout the country and a considerable volume of inquiry are keeping pig iron producers and merchants in good heart.

The Iron Trade Review says:

While the development of new business in iron and steel products at this time is not as vigorous as during December and the early part of the new year, the industry is making progress in mill operations to accommodate the better bookings recently entered. The Corporation has put on additional capacity the past week, and it now is running at slightly less than 50 per cent. of ingot output. Some of the independent companies report similar gains. Railroad buying is fair, rail sales of the week having reached 60,000 to 65,000 tons, with a much larger tonnage pending.

FAVORS NEW HAVEN PLANS.

Massachusetts P. S. Commission Will Support Road Managers.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—"Patience and forbearance" with regard to transportation problems are urged upon officials and the public in the annual report of the Public Service Commission, submitted to the Legislature today.

"The difficulties in reaching a satisfactory solution," says the report, "have been increased by the abnormal business conditions growing out of the European war."

Referring to the Federal Court decree for the separation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from the Boston & Maine Railroad and various trolley and steamship properties, the report says: "By this action the recommendations of the commission in its last annual report have been made effective, and the whole scheme for the monopoly of the transportation facilities of New England, in defiance of public policy and public morals, has come to an inglorious end.

"The burdens of past mismanagement rest heavily upon those who are charged with the responsibility of bringing about a rehabilitation of these splendid railroad properties. We believe that the present management is entitled to receive, and will receive, the support of the public in every reasonable and proper effort to place the companies upon a sound financial basis and thus to enable them to render more efficient service to the public.

"The problem of reorganization is receiving the earnest attention of the Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and as soon as a definite plan has been evolved a request will be made to the Legislature for the necessary enabling legislation. We believe that this is a matter upon which public opinion should make itself strongly felt, so that there may be no delusion in any quarter that the public will permit the perpetuation of the present unsound organic structure of the Boston & Maine Railroad system by contributing sufficient revenue for the payment of unearned rentals upon the leased lines of that system."

The report shows that the total income of railroad companies in this State for the year ended June 30, 1914, was $153,612,348 and the total expenditures, including dividends, were $188,698,744, leaving a net deficit of $5,086,396.

SERVED IN NEW HAVEN SUIT.

Mellen and Others to Appear in Action Against Robbins.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Subpoenaes were served here today by a United States Deputy Marshal on Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; the "Second National Bank," through its President, Samuel Hemingway; Harry V. Whipple, another local bank President; Samuel C. Morehouse, a lawyer, and Edward E. Field, directing them to appear in Boston as witnesses for the Government in the case of the United States against Edward D. Robbins of this city. The trial is set for Jan. 28. Mr. Robbins was formerly general counsel for the New Haven Road.

The suit is one resultant from the indictment handed down on Nov. 2, 1914, charging twenty-one past and present Directors of the New Haven with conspiracy to monopolize transportation facilities in New England.

RAILROAD TO SELL REALTY.

Pennsylvania Will Dispose of All Its Surplus Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad today announced that it would immediately take steps to dispose of all its real estate holdings throughout the entire system not actually needed for transportation purposes in order to save expenses in taxes and make available additional funds for improvements.

The properties to be offered for sale are situated in this city, New York, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington and other cities and towns reached by the Pennsylvania lines.

The land which the railroad will sell was acquired with other property it had to buy for improvements, such as changes in line and the elimination of grade crossings.

SEEK LONG ISLAND PROXIES.

Dick Bros. & Co. Lead Attack on Road's Management.

Circulars have been sent to the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company by Dick Brothers & Co., investment brokers at 30 Broad Street, attacking the management of the Long Island as controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad and asking for proxies for the annual meeting on April 13.

It is proposed to oppose the re-election of the Directors and to procure an examination of the books of the Long Island to determine whether money was expended for the benefit of the Pennsylvania. Dick Brothers & Co. say in the circular that they own and represent 11,000 shares of the common stock of the Long Island.

Pennsylvania Company officials refused to comment on the circular.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Con. Power	107	107	107	107
12	Hous. O. etfs.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
7	Ir. pf.	55	55	55	55
10	Maryland C.	85	85	85	85
100	Northern Cent.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
100	United R. & E.	22	22	22	22
5	U. S. F. & G.	188	188	188	188
10	Way. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

BONDS.

$1,200	A. C. L. cn. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	Balt., Spar. P. & C. 4½s	96	96	96	96
4,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾
1,000	City B. 4s, '61.	96	96	96	96
3,000	Cum. P. 1st 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	G.&A. con. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	G. S. & F. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	N. R. & L. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	N. Cent. 4½s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
3,000	U.R.&E. 1st 4s.	83	83¼	83	83¼
1,000	U.R.&E. rdg. 5s.	86	86	86	86
1,000	U.R.&E. notes.	100	100	100	100
500	U.R.&E. notes.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Alaska	29	29¾	29	29¾
3,580	Alaska rights	30c	31c	29c	30c
50	Algomah	50c	50c	50c	50c
10	Allouez	37	37	36½	36½
454	Amalgamated	57¾	57¾	57	57
2,675	American Zinc	19	20	18¾	20
170	Arizona Com.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
705	Butte & Sup.	44	44⅝	43½	44¼
60	Calumet & A.	55	55½	54⅝	55½
15	Centennial	16	16	16	16
219	Chind	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
176	Copper Range	35	35¼	34¾	35¼
100	East Butte	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
60	Franklin	5	5	5	5
140	Granby	63	63	62¼	62¾
50	Greene-Can.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
20	Hancock	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
50	Indiana	3	3	3	3
100	Inspiration	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
150	Isle Royale	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
160	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
165	Lake	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½
20	La Salle	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
10	Miami	18	18	18	18
100	Michigan	75c	75c	75c	75c
30	Mohawk	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
20	Nevada Con.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
125	New Arcadian	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Niplssing	6⅝	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞
400	North Butte	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
30	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
170	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,010	Old Dominion	42½	42½	42½	42½
11	Osceola	67	67	67	67
250	Pond Creek	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
65	Quincy	50	50½	50	50½
70	Ray Con.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
285	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
20	Shannon	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
140	Shattuck	24	24	23	23
100	Sup. & Pitts.	29½	29¾	29	29½
50	Superior Cop.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
70	Tamarack	27⅝	28	27	27
100	Trinity	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	U. S. Smelting.	21	21	20½	20½
446	U. S. Smelt. pf.	39½	39½	39	39
200	Utah Apex	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
20	Utah Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
51	Utah Metal	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½
10	Winona	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
10	Wolverine	38	38	38	38

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb.	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼
10	Boston El.	94½	93	94½	95
258	Boston & Me.	23	23	21½	21½
97	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60	60
275	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55¼
25	Nor. & Wor.pf.	150	150	150	150
125	West E. St.Ry.	70	71	70	71
100	Missouri Pac.	14¼	14¾	14½	14¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

29	Am. Ag. Chem.	53	53¼	52	52
85	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93	93	92	92
50	Amoskeag	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
75	Am. Sugar	105	105	104¾	105
5	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113	113
170	Am. Tel. & T.	119¼	121¼	119¼	121
22	Am. Woolen pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
90	Edison	256	256	256	256
10	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	87	87	87	87
64	General Elec.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
184	Mass Gas.	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅝
15	Mass Gas pf.	91	91	91	91
40	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
25	Pullman	153	153½	153	153½
40	Reece Buthole	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
75	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
70	Torrington	29	29	29	29
20	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
9	United Fruit.	123	123½	122¾	123½
200	U. Shoe M.	56¼	56¼	56	56
120	U. S. Steel.	52¼	52¼	51¾	52¼
5	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s.	100	100	100	100
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88¼	88	88	88
23,200	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	98¼	99	98¼	99
2,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s.	62	62	62	62

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1⅞	
Bay S. G.	.12	.13	Ohio Bloc.	.90	.99
Bergio	1⅜	1⅝	La Rose	.74	.76
Bohemia	1 1-16	1 3-16	Majestic	.13	.16
Bost Ely	.15	.20	Mck-Darr.	.50	.55
Butte & L.	.25	.30	Mex. Met.	.14	.16
Calaveras	.95	1	M of Am.	2¾	2¾
Chief C.	.80	.90	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Cons Cop.	1⅛	1¼	Nev-Doug.	.56	.62
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.11	.13
Crown Res	.75	.85	Oneco	.75	.80
Davis-D.	1	1¼	So. Lake	4⅝	5
Eagle and Bluebell	.90	1.00	Stewart	1¼ 1	11-16
First Nat.	1 3-16	1 5-16	Tex Verde	2	2 1-16
G'f'd Cons	1⅝	1¾	Yukon	2⅜	2¾

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper.	57	57⅝	57	57⅝
100	Atchison	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Am. Rys.	96	96	96	96
100	Am. T. & T.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
2	Bald. Loco. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
35	Camb. Steel.	44	44	43¾	43¾
22	Cam. S. scrip.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
265	C. Prod. Co.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	El. Stor. Bat.	49	49	49

FIGHT FOR ESTATE OF BLIND BROTHER

Vernon, Who Was Deaf Also, Left Half Interest in $350,000 to His Wife.

SEEK MISSING WITNESS

Relatives Assert Real Estate Owner Had Said He Would Not Make a Will.

Richard R. Vernon, a retired member of the Rainbow Paper Company, with offices at 239 Broadway, at the time of his death, July 1, 1914, was blind and deaf when he made his will disposing of an estate worth more than $350,000, according to William M. Brown, a lawyer of Newark, N. J. Mr. Brown is counsel for Benjamin and Samuel Vernon, brothers of the decedent, who are contesting the will, in which they are not mentioned.

Mr. Brown, through Thomas A. Stoddart, his New York associate counsel, succeeded yesterday in obtaining a postponement of the trial of the will contest before Surrogate Fowler for one week in order that he might find Mrs. Lizzie Gills, a missing servant of he testator, who witnessed the will. Francis L. Minton, a New York lawyer, was the other witness to the document.

Efforts to have the testimony of Mrs. Gills dispensed with were made by Attorney Trafford for the widow, Mrs. Catherine Dorothea Vernon of 468 Riverside Drive. An affidavit set forth that Mr. Trafford had employed a detective agency to find the missing witness, but that his search had been unsuccessful. Mr. Trafford told the Surrogate that the will bequeathed one-half of the estate to the widow, and ordered that $4,000 in cash should be paid to her immediately. He said it would be a hardship on her to delay probating the will. Mrs. Vernon is the temporary administrator of the estate, and as such, it was explained, received the rents of the apartment houses at 468 Riverside Drive and at 4,241 Broadway and 350 and 352 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Vernon held a controlling interest in the Vernon Land Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Vernon had told him and members of the Vernon family that he never intended to make a will. It was a great surprise, he said, when members of the family learned that he had called in Lawyer Minton on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1913, to draw up the will, and that he had called in Mrs. Gills to witness the signing of the instrument. Mr. Brown added that Mrs. Vernon, the widow, had refused to permit her husband's brothers to see him. Samuel Vernon, one of the brothers not mentioned in the instrument, was the testator's favorite, the attorney said.

TAX HITS SECURITY BROKERS

New Ruling of Treasury Department Apparently Includes Them.

Investment dealers, as well as their customers, are apparently debarred by the recent rulings of the Treasury Department from deducting their losses on sales of securites in making up their income tax returns. There are about 1,000 such dealers in the United States, and they are clearly engaged in the trade in which their losses, as well as their profits, are made, but the Treasury Department says:

"By a recognized dealer is meant one who buys and sells for others as well as for his own account. One who buys and sells for his own account only is not considered a dealer in stocks and bonds or as engaged in trade within the meaning of the income tax law. Losses sustained with respect to the sale of stocks and bonds cannot be allowed except in the cases of recognized brokers in such stocks and bonds.

Robert R. Reed of Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, counsel for the Investment Bankers Association of America, when asked yesterday what the effect of the new rulings was, said:

"The net result of these rulings seems to be: First that no losses in securities can be deducted by individuals (this although they are chargeable with the profits of such transactions as income) or corporations unless 'incurred in trade and determined and ascertained upon an actual, a completed, a closed transaction'—in other words, a loss can be deducted only when the security has been sold.

"Second, that losses sustained by an individual not engaged in the business of buying and selling securities are not losses sustained 'in trade' and are not deductible.

"Third, that an individual or corporation is engaged in trade only when it is a recognized dealer 'who buys and sells for others as well as for his own account.'

"In the ruling that a 'recognized dealer' must be one who buys and sells for others as well as for his own account the Department has, I believe, entirely overlooked the business of the investment dealer, the merchant in securities, who buys at wholesale and sells at retail entirely on his own account. At least a thousand corporations, firms and individuals are engaged in this business in the United States. They are clearly engaged 'in trade' in the same sense and in the same way as any other class of merchants."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Benefit Association of the W. & A. Bacon Company of Boston will give a grand ball on Feb. 2 in Convention Hall, that city. Among the honorary guests will be Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts and Mayor Curley of Boston.

Herzig & Rappaport, manufacturers of custom made women's coats and suits, have removed from 30 West Twenty-first Street to 53-57 West Thirty-sixth Street.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George Henry Sargent, President of Sargent & Co., was elected yesterday a Vice President of the Fidelity Trust Company. William Ziegler, Jr., was elected a Director.

Edward B. Smith & Co. will remove on May 1 from their offices on 27 Pine Street to larger offices on the ground floor of 30 Pine Street, now occupied by Kean Taylor & Co.

CIVIL SERVICE

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER

(With knowledge of Accounting and Business Methods)

$3,000 a Year

Applications for this examination will be received until 4 P. M. Tues., Feb. 2.

Duties: The preparation of questions for examinations requiring a knowledge of accounting, bookkeeping, general office and business methods; field work and investigations in City Departments to determine exact nature of duties of positions in competitive class, preliminary to preparing and rating examinations.

Minimum age, 21 years.

Applicants must be residents of State of New York.

Application blanks may be had at the Application Bureau, Municipal Building, Room 1,400, or sent by mail on receipt of four (4) cents in stamps.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF Columbia, Washington, January 14, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, for reconstructing wharves at municipal fish wharf and market, located on Water Street Southwest, between 11th and 12th Streets. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars ($5.00) for plans will be required. O. P. Newman, F. L. Siddons, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Increase of Former and Decrease of Latter Last Month.

The December statement of imports and exports at this port, by countries and grand divisions, issued yesterday by A. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, continued to reflect the manifold shifts in commerce brought about by the European conflict. Total exports at this port last month of domestic merchandise reached $94,326,192, compared with $80,426,235 the corresponding month of 1913. Imports fell from $103,287,321, in December, 1913, to only $66,241,361 last month. The heavy entries in 1913 followed the enactment of the present tariff law.

The report shows that France was the biggest single purchaser of American foodstuffs, military supplies, army clothing, automobiles, lathes, and general lines of merchandise, her shipments out of here aggregating $25,425,087, against only $7,137,963 in the same month a year before, when trade conditions were normal.

December imports record a decline from November. Those from England, which in November were $12,404,042, declined in December to $7,275,300. The embargo on many lines of merchandise in Russia resulted in imports here of only $4,580, compared with $1,480,506 in December, 1913. Imports from France last month are set down at $4,936,262, against $15,238,248 under normal conditions in December, 1913. Those from Germany had a value of $6,201,718, compared with $11,605,176 in December, 1913. Goods here last month from Austria-Hungary reached a value of $731,135, against $1,358,777 the same month of 1913.

Imports from South America in December were $14,278,322, or about $1,000,000 less than in November.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

100 shares Wayland Oil and Gas Company, $5 each, $3¼ per share.

50 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 87½.

100 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 62½.

300 shares Ad-atype Company common, $100 each; 300 shares Ad-atype Matrix Company common, $100 each; $6,000 mortgage made by J. Q. H. Smith, Jr., to Waldo Newcomer, dated Sept. 1, 1910—on property situate on Hanover Street, City of Baltimore, Maryland—recorded in Liber 30 L. 2,605, Folios 135, &c., one of the land records of said Baltimore City and assigned Dec. 9, 1913; $4,000 promissory note of J. Q. H. Smith, Jr., dated Dec. 5, 1913, for four months, indorsed by said Smith and one C. Wilson Ralston, the latter having waived notice of protest, April 4, 1914. $1,000 lot.

$3,750 Hocking Valley Products Company first mortgage, 50-year 5% skg. fund gold bonds, due 1961. 25.

25 shares Hocking Valley Products Company common, $31 lot.

$8,500 Lindsey Water Company, first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds, due June 1, 1929. December, 1914, coupons attached, $500 each, 10.

$5,500 Big Run Water Company, first mortgage 5% gold bonds, due December, 1942. Redeemable 1922. December, 1914, coupons attached. Five of $1,000 each and one of $500, 10.

$6,000 Benwood & McMechen Consolidated Water Company first mortgage, 5% gold bonds, due May, 1941. Redeemable 1916. November, 1914, coupons attached, $500 each, 10.

$70,700 American Round Bale Press Company first mortgage 6%, 15-year gold bonds. Metropolitan Trust Company temporary certificates of deposit and $10 scrip, $25 lot.

2,264 shares American Round Bale Press Company common, $100 each, $10 lot.

5 shares Union Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 145.

$100,000 Colonial Paper Company interim, or temporary first mortgage 6%, 6-20 years' serial gold bond, Series F, due March 1, 1921; $100,000 Colonial Paper Company interim or temporary first mortgage, 6%, 6-20 years' serial gold bond, Series G, due March 1, 1922, 10.

$20,000 Barrington Mills first mortgage 5% gold bonds, due Jan. 15, 1931, $500 each, 40.

$5,000 Barrington Mills second mortgage 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 15, 1921, $500 each, $100.

15 shares Childs Company common for account of S. H. P. Pell & Co., bankrupts, 78.

$2,000 Jay C. Wemple Company 6% debenture bonds, due July 10, 1918. July, 1914, coupons attached, $105.

$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 4% gold bonds, due 2002. Interest May and November, 23¾.

$4,000 Iowa Central Railway refunding 4% gold bonds, due 1951. Interest March and September, 44¼.

160 shares Mines Company of America, $1 each, $2¼ per share.

200 shares Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, $10 each $1⅛ per share.

100 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway common, $100 each, 10¼.

100 shares Illinois Surety Company, $100 each, 10.

40 shares Greene-Cananea Copper Company, $100 each, 24½.

100 shares Lake Erie & Western Railroad common, $100 each, 6.

300 shares International Nickel Company common, $100 each, 100⅝.

100 shares North Butte Extension Copper Mining Company, $5 each, $2½ lot.

$2,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad certificate of indebtedness, 15⅜.

39 shares Automatic Vaudeville Company, $100 each, $1,000 lot.

10 shares State Bank, $100 each, 132½.

2 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 250.

4 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $11 lot.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line, each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MR. BUYER, ARE YOU INTERESTED in YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge of ladies' bags and belts; one competent to buy, suggest designs, and calculate. State experience and references to secure interview. M 126 Times.

veilings? Everybody is just now. We have about 10,000 pieces in all colors at very low prices. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cloth dresses by dress jobber exclusively; must show own samples; prices from $2.25 to $5.00. 3d floor, 15 W. 20th St.

Serges For Sale.

A large stock of storm and French serges at mill prices; blues and blacks. Chas. Schwalbe, 35 West 35th St, sixth floor.

CONTRACTOR, PLANT 30 MACHINES, willing to make silk, serge and washable dresses or waists. Telephone Stuyvesant 5308.

COMPLETE CLOAK FACTORY: Singer machines, pressing plant, power tables, motors, cutting tables, &c. 38 West 26th, 7th floor.

300 PILE FABRIC COATS to close out at a price. Rosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.—Lot of men's fine suits anud overcoats; will sell at ridiculously low price. Rosen, 161 West 140th St.

LOT FINE SUITS, DRESSES, AND COATS; will sell at ridiculously low price. Dawson, 143 West 140th St. Lenox Subway.

Leather hand bags wanted, large quantities; cheap; spot cash. Fellows, 31 Union Square, N. Y.

Exporters—Australian now here desirous obtaining lines men's, women's apparel. T 31 Times.

BIG LOT OF MEN'S NECKWEAR to close out cheap. Manhattan, 855 Broadway.

500 skirts to close out. Klein & Flower, 12 W. 27th St.

Jobbers will look at wash dresses all week. Call 11th floor, 18 W. 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....3¾@4¼% for the best names
Tuesday.....3¾@4¼% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Color Card Conference.

The committee which was appointed to outline ways and means for drawing up an American color card has held a conference, and will report to the parent body at a meeting to take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Silk Association of America. The committee is composed of John H. Lee of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, Frederick Bode of Gage Bros. & Co., and Adolph Muller of the National Ribbon Company. At the meeting tomorrow delegates who will be there representing various national associations will take action on the reports of the committee.

Furriers Expect Good Business.

Indications point to a good season for the raw fur dealers and importers. The supply from the trappers has fallen about 50 per cent. short this year, and if the war in Europe should end before August the demand from the other side will, it is said, send prices soaring. American furs are practically the only sort obtainable here. Skunks, Hudson seal, and Alaskan skins will be in demand, the latter principally for the reason that there has been no Siberian catch to speak of.

Where the Difference Is.

Some surprise was manifested in the piece goods market when the high strength test demanded by the Russian Government for goods which will be used as uniform cloth became known. The explanation offered is that there is a difference between the ways in which such a test is made in this country and abroad. For instance, it was pointed out that the jaws on the English testing instrument measure 6⅜ inches and the pull is placed on a piece of fabric 2 inches wide. The jaws here consists of placing the fabric between jaws which are but an inch wide, and between these jaws there is a space of only an inch. Thus the pull in the English method may be four times as great as that registered by the American test and the tensile strength of the fabric be the same.

Openings No Nearer.

The common sentiment in the piece goods market is that nothing will be lost by putting off the openings of heavyweight goods. It is now considerably past the time when these openings usually occur and still no definite plans regarding them are heard among the selling agents. Every seller has the same statement to make on the subject. The wool situation is too unsettled and, besides, buyers are not in a mood to look at goods. The opinion is held quite generally that the increases on heavyweight goods will average about 20 cents. It is also pointed out that, even in the case of goods made of certain grades of wool that have not been seriously affected by the embargo, there will be sympathetic advances. What the clothiers will do who have pursued an "all wool" policy is a difficult question. They are caught on the horns of a dilemma. They must either substitute cotton mixtures or go into manufacturing higher priced merchandise.

Fall Dress Goods Prices.

While one of the corporations making dress goods is reported to have taken Fall business this week at practically the same prices which prevailed at the opening of the Spring season, it was learned in the market yesterday that chances are largely against the other large manufacturers of this class of goods following suit. Representatives of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and the Pacific Mills said yesterday that quotations for the new season had not yet been given out by them, but it was intimated in the latter case that these figures might be named some time next week. There is a belief in the market that the jobbers who are in town now are here more for looking than for buying, so far as dress goods are concerned, and it is said that for this reason there is no immediate need of making prices on Fall merchandise. With the cost of raw wool and coloring materials both higher than they were some months ago, it is contended in the trade that the manufacturers of dress goods would be justified in asking advances on Fall lines.

Southern Buyers Coming In.

Southern retail buyers are beginning to make their appearance in this market in fair numbers, but it is said that they have not yet shown evidence of the buying activity that has been reported by commission houses in relation to trading by the Southern jobbers. Particularly with the smaller buyers who are coming in there is a scarcity of ready cash, due principally to the holding up of cotton by planters who are not in the best position financially to do it, and who let their debts go unpaid as a result. Much of this holding up for higher prices has been done as a result of advices sent to the various farmers' organizations from persons who came North to look over the situation and who figured they saw a silver lining in the cloud. With business with the Southern retailers dependent in a large measure on the movement of cotton at any price, the advice spoken of above has not made any too great a hit with merchants in this city.

Laces Opening Up Slowly.

The demand for laces and embroideries is none too active at the moment, in spite of the efforts that are being made by the importers and the domestic manufacturers to push these goods. Just how much of the present slackness in buying is due to the heavy stocking up by many retailers which followed the outbreak of the war is problematical, but that it is a factor is not denied by members of the trade. While styles favor laces for the present season, and there will undoubtedly be a great deal of this merchandise disposed of, it is now probable that the bulk of the business will be served up in the shape of duplicate orders later in the season. One thing that is said to have held buying back is the lack of early new offerings, due to the effect of the war on the leading foreign producing centres. By sellers of embroideries it is contended that prospects for a brisk season are good, because of the claims of the dress fabric wholesalers that this Summer will see a greater general use of white than for some time.

Gray Goods Prices Strong.

Added strength was shown in the gray goods market yesterday, and buyers who had kept out heretofore in the belief that the advance could not be sustained were glad to get in and cover themselves as far ahead as they could at prevailing figures. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported in a large way at 4 cents for immediate delivery. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made early in the day at 4¼ cents, but after noon practically all of the houses handling these goods were asking 4⅝ cents for them, with 5¼ cents asked for 72-76s and 6 cents asked for 39-inch eighty squares. On 38½-inch 64-56s the situation was somewhat unsettled, for, while some houses were holding these goods at 3¾ cents, it was said to be possible to get them from others at 3⅜ cents. Sheetings were firmer, 36-inch, 56-60, four-yard goods being held at 4½ to 4⅝ cents, with some sales of branded goods made at the latter figure. The day's printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Nominal.

Shoe Retailers to Organize.

About 200 shoe retailers of this city, both large and small, were present yesterday at a meeting held in the Morse & Rogers Building, Duane and Hudson Streets, at which initial steps were taken to organize the shoe retailers of the greater city into a single, permanent association for the general betterment of trade conditions. Because of the diversified interests of retailers in various parts of the city, it was determined to divide the New York end of the association into five divisions: east side, west side, Central, Harlem and Bronx, each to have its own officers and executive board. In Brooklyn there will be three divisions: Williamsburg, South Brooklyn and Ridgewood, which is already organized. It is further planned to have these various divisions affiliate with the National Association of Shoe Retailers under the name to be adopted by the local association as a whole. At yesterday's meeting the principal speakers were A. C. McGowin of Philadelphia, head of the National Association of Shoe Retailers; L. M. Rosenthal of this city and Tom Murray of Jersey City. Ben Jacobson, who was later selected as organizer and empowered to find quarters for the association, called the meeting to order, after which it was conducted by Phil Bender of Brooklyn as temporary Chairman. It is planned to hold a second meeting next Wednesday in the Morse & Rogers Building to draw up further plans of organization.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A sudden and complete reversal of sentiment occurred in the wheat market yesterday, and after an early decline of 1¼ to 1¾c prices rallied 3¼ to 5¼c, and closed with net gains of 2¼ to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.51 and No. 2 hard at $1.50½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track: No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.44¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.51½, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.50⅝	1.47	99¼
July	..	..	1.32⅝	1.30⅝	96⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.51⅞	1.46⅞	1.51⅛	1.48⅝	..
July	1.35	1.31⅝	1.32½	1.32¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.43	1.37⅞	1.43	1.39⅜	92
July	1.25⅜	1.22¼	1.25⅝	1.23⅜	87⅝

CORN.

The corn market eased off ¾c early, in sympathy with wheat and on continued heavy receipts at interior points, but rallied sharply on reports of export sales of about 500,000 bushels, closing ⅞@1c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	78⅝	77	78⅝	77¾	65¼
July	79⅜	77¾	79½	78½	64⅞

OATS.

Export sales of oats were estimated at about 1,000,000 bushels, and while there was a slight decline early with wheat and corn, prices rallied late and closed with a net advance of 1c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 56c; No. 2 white, 59½c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 60@61c; ordinary clipped white, 58@60c. all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	58	54⅝	55⅞	54⅞	39¼
July	55⅜	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	39

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined slightly early in the day owing to heavy receipts of hogs at Western points, which amounted to 147,000 heads, and on lower prices in the hog markets generally, but rallied on the late strength in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 52,000 head; estimated for Thursday, 38,000 head; Kansas City received 10,000 head and Omaha 11,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	$10.62	$10.55	$10.62	$10.62	$11.07
May	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.75	11.30
Ribs—					
January	9.87	9.87	9.95	9.90	11.50
May	10.32	10.25	10.35	10.30	11.67
Pork—					
January	..	..	18.35	18.30	21.60
May	19.00	18.80	18.97	18.90	21.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the market for cottonseed oil was more two sided, and while the volume of business was quite large, orders were so evenly divided that price movements were comparatively narrow, and at the close of the day values were net unchanged to 6 points lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.80	6.70
January	..	..	6.69@6.75	6.75
February	6.72	6.72	6.70@6.78	6.76
March	6.80	6.77	6.82@6.84	6.83
April	..	..	6.92@6.94	6.94
May	7.07	6.98	7.04@7.06	7.04
June	..	..	7.10@7.15	7.11
July	7.27	7.17	7.22@7.23	7.23
August	7.31	7.27	7.29@7.33	7.33

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales for the day amounting to 7,500 bags, including exchanges from the near to the distant months, and in absence of interest values were practically stationary, closing net unchanged to 1 point advance. The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝@7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¾@10c. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.09@6.10	6.09
February	..	..	6.14@6.15	6.15
March	6.26	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.24
April	..	..	6.34@6.35	6.34
May	6.44	6.44	6.44@6.45	6.43
June	..	..	6.34@6.35	6.34
July	7.27	7.27	7.34@7.37	7.34
August	..	..	7.34@7.35	7.34
September	7.46	7.45	7.44@7.45	7.44
October	..	..	7.49@7.50	7.49
November	..	..	7.56@7.56	7.55
December	7.63	7.63	7.61@7.63	7.61

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts today, 9,190 packages. The movement today was on a very moderate scale, buyers not responding as much as was expected. The feeling, however, is steady with extra creamery offering at 32@32½c, and the higher scoring lots at 33@33½c. Quite a good deal of the stock is more or less defective and can be bought from 1@5c cheaper. Held creamery not moving to any extent and feeling is easy. Renovated barely sustained. Ladles and packing stock in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@28c; thirds, 25@26c. Creameries, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26½@28½c. State Dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 25@27c. Renovated, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c. Packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts today, 12,039 cases. The receipts as posted include a considerable quantity of express stock received early in the week, but not previously reported. The market for average prime qualities of fresh gathered eggs is steady with a fair demand and generally sustained prices. There is, however, a gradual narrowing range in values and the higher priced goods are not salable at as good a premium as heretofore in comparison with average prime qualities. Storage eggs steady with a fair demand. Nearby whites tend to accumulate and prices rule easier. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33c; extra firsts, 30½@32c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 30@32c; refrigerator, firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25@27c; undergrades, 20@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and, nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@44c; defective, 38@42c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@48c; Western, gathered whites, 37@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@38c.

CAUGHT SMUGGLING GEMS.

Woman Tried to Pass Jewels to Husband on Holland-America Pier.

The vigilance of a customs inspector on the Holland-America Line pier at Hoboken yesterday, after the Rotterdam had landed her cabin passengers from Naples, brought about the seizure of bracelets and other jewelry worth $1,000, from three of the passengers, who, it was alleged, were trying to bring in the articles without paying duty.

Inspector William W. Nodine was standing by the barrier on the pier when he saw a woman pass a packet to a man standing among those who did not have pier passes. As the man was about to put the package in his overcoat pocket the inspector asked him to hand it over. The man was within the barrier and the woman passenger who had given him the package was detained. She said her name was Mrs. Agness Pagiarico Chicchio, and that the man was her husband, Gaetano Chicchio, a barber, of New Haven, Conn. The package contained two heavy gold bracelets and other jewelry. Umberto Pagiarico, her brother, who returned on the same ship, had concealed jewelry in his trunk.

Similar articles, rings, were found in the possession of Mrs. Concetta Massarelli, of Bayonne, N. J., who accompanied Mrs. Chicchio from Italy on the Rotterdam. The three passengers, with Gaetano Chicchio, were taken to the Custom House, where Thomas Rush, the Surveyor, seized the jewelry. The case will be referred to United States District Attorney Davis at Hoboken for action by the Grand Jury.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, notions, cloaks, suits; 553 4th Av.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; M. F. Burgess, representing; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Blitz, notions, toilet goods; Miss M. E. Flnn, jobs ladies' coats; J. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Rice, ladies' hosiery, underwear; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats, sweaters; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Creed, silk waists; Miss Morrissey, cotton waists; Mrs. Barrett, cheap dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, linings, umbrellas, toilet, fancy leather goods; M. J. Fox, underwear; R. B. Esselstyn, ready-to-wear; 80 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; H. Mullen, representing; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; J. A. Ordway, dry goods; 306 Broadway.
BOSTON—Parley, Harvey & Co.; A. C. Farley, domestics; 87 Leonard.
BOSTON—R. J. Ford & Co.; R. J. Ford, infants' clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Eastern Mfg. Co.; H. Robbins, hosiery, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—G. R. Fisk & Co.; J. McCandlish, silks; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simon, underwear, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. Hochreiter, clothing; J. Fish, linens; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; H. J. Smearing, men's clothing; 214 Church.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; S. Mayer, ladies' ready-to-wear; 821 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Wolff, carpets; 115 W. 17th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; Miss A. Reagan, 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Miss M. Garry, wrappers; Mrs. Yandell, infants' wear; 13 E. 22d.
CHESTER, Penn.—F. Tolin, carpets; Webster.
CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Outer Garment Co.; B. J. Rosenthal, ladies', misses', juniors' Spring coats, suits; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. P. Shedd, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. W. Scott, representing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—R. Griesbaher Co.; J. A. Peterson, general mdse.; Navarre.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. R. Brownlee, upholstery goods, curtains; 72 Leonard.
CINCINNATI—Furneaux & Hoefle; H. Hoefle, millinery; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Mrs. C. J. Seese, millinery; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—C. Bernard, cloaks, suits, skirts, waists, dresses; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls; 72 Leonard; Walick.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; P. J. Dolt, notions, gloves, ribbons, laces; W. Bayne, linens, handkerchiefs; 4 West 22d.
DALLAS—Perkins D. G. Co.; W. L. Logan, dress goods, silks; 242 Church.
DALLAS—L. Kleinman, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Collins, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses; 214 Church.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss H. Skillen, notions, toilet goods; C. E. Alexander, furn. goods; J. L. Flanagan, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. A. Isbell, domestics, dress goods; C. R. Hallett, notions; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; G. W. Gillis, domestics; F. A. Stockwell, domestics; 51 Leonard.
DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer Co.; A. M. Juergl, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—C. H. Robinson Co.; J. H. Cartwright, notions; E. M. Stevens, dry goods; York.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; E. A. Laird, rugs, draperies; 482 4th Av.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner D. G. Co.; M. Wagner, gen'l mdse; 20 W. 22d.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; H. Kaufman, cloaks, ladies', infants' wear; 71 West 23d.
GALVESTON—Mallerot & Adoue; R. G. Lyon, white goods, dress goods, silks, velvets; C. T. Millis, cloaks, clothing, furn. goods; 320 Broadway.
GLOUCESTER, Mass.;—C. F. Tompkins & Co.; H. Driver, carpets; Murray Hill.
HARRISBURG.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. A. Miller, domestics; F. V. Zug, linens, white goods; 2 Walker.
HAZLETON, Penn.—Prince Furniture and Carpet Co.; J. H. Powers, furniture; Continental.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss C. Bunyan, millinery, silks, neckwear; Murray Hill.
HUNTINGTON, West Va.—Craft-Stanard Co.; O. L. Stanard, notions, furnishing goods; 258 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; R. Geddes, representing; 72 Leonard.
ITHACA, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, millinery, women's garments; 621 Broadway; Albert.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; G. F. Newberger, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—W. B. Tutner, millinery; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; L. Smith, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Maxwell, McClure Fitts D. G. Co.; E. L. McClure, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—E, T. Steele & Son; R. Steele, hats; Bristol.
LACROSSE, Wis.—William Doerflinger Co.; F. A. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Flanders.
LINCOLN—J. Jacobs & Co.; M. Kahn, clothing; Somerset.
LITTLEROCK, Ark.—Gus Bloss Co.; I. Jacobson, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Miss Ogden, misses', juniors' ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Hinz & Landt; J. C. Berendsen, millinery; 536 Bwy.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.; A. L. Terry, dry goods; 72 Leonard.
LOWELL, Mass.—J. A. Brien, carpets; Murray Hill.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss Moon, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Park Avenue.
MIDDLETON, N. Y.—Spot Cash Furniture and Carpet Co.; A. H. Crawford, carpets; C. E. Crawford, furniture; Murray Hill.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; C. J. Peterson, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Mitchell, representing; 2 Walker.
MOBILE—Bloch & Neuburger; A. Bloch, dress goods, silks; 262 Church.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; J. D. Burnett, general merchandise; 214 Church.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, woolens; Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble, Desmond Co.; M.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Wilbur F. Karp of New York City was admitted to practice.
147—Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. v. Otto E. Elsvin.—Submitted.
136—Grant Timber & Mfg. Co. v. G. W. Gray.—Argument concluded.
138—American Car & Fdy. Co. v. A. Ketchaka.—Argued.
140—H. La Coe v. Armour Fertiliser Works.—Submitted.
141—E. Gallardy Y. Seary v. J. R. Noble.—Argued.
142—H. Henkel v. U. S.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Jan. 21—142, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, (and 152, 154, 155, and 156,) 153, and 157.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg.

Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co
Garland Auto.
Howard<Tug Jersey Cent.
In re Transfer No. 12, Re Hammel.
Bentley<Tibbals.
Mark Yick Hee<US.
Peelee Co<Raskin.
Bush & Lane Piano Co<Becker Bros.
Matter of R & W Skirt.
Lipschitz<Napa Fruit.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Jury calendar.

Shannon<Borden's C Milk Co.
Mitchell<Foundation Co.
Brackett-Parker Co<Phillips.
Hill<Mason Seaman.
Maxwell<same.
Hazard<Oceanic St'm Nav.
J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Barker<CNY.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted M Co.
Simonelli<Boston Ins.
Fischerauer<Erie R R
Same<Penn R R.
Sinclair<El Dia Ins.
Louisiana Coop<Leura.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A.M. in P. O. Bldg.

Note.—The following cases, if answered "expect to be ready," will be on the day calendar in February, following the causes set for Feb. 1.

Raynor<NY, N H RR.
Hildreth<NY, NH RR.
Halyorsen<Penn RR.
Koiadycz<Mason & H.
Krebs<Nor Ger L SS.
Russell<Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.
Perkins<Crown Emb. Works.
Brown<C, C. C & St L RR.
Brown<C, C. & St L RR.
Quartermains<Yellow Taxicab.
Ramm<Schwartz.
Corbett<NY, N H RR.
Jennings<NY, NH RR.
Hoffay<Columbia Graph Co.
Kennedy<Pitts Con.
US Litho Co<Weis.
Fidelity-Phenix Ins<Anderson.
Foley<Martin.
Wot<Int Mere Mar.
Wieland<Erie RR.
Van Ostenbridge<Erie RR.
Prousse-Sperber<NY News Bureau Assn.
Van Blarcorn<Strong.
Kleist<Breitung.
Int Trust<Mosler Safe
Russell<Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.
Doyle<Boston & M RR
Wis<Bich.
Wilson<Seeman.
Petrosino<MacCorry.
Culver<Ocean St Nav.
Matter of Smith & Freedman.
Jensen<Ocean St Nav.
Clarke<NY, NH RR.
US Transfer Adv Co<Posty.
Murphy<NY C RR.
Marshall<D, L & WRR
Beath<Silverstein.
Ennis<Federal Ins.
Fox<Magee.
Meyer<NY, N H RR.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Martin<Mayhew.
Ruf<Det Forende D S & S Am Line.
Babcock<Penn RR.
Meyer<Int R R.
Beveridge<Park, D Co.
Bakker<Holland-A L.
Szewczuk<Mason & H.
Kolodycz<Mason & H.
Mulrenan<D, L & WRR.
Wesbinsky<Penn Cem.
Matt J Ward Co<Goelet
Kamerdulis<Kamapo Trap Rock Co.
Doyle<NY, N H RR.
Dobbian Con<Wagner Sugar Ref Co.
Skeels<CNY.
Ridel<Aronsohn.
Derks<Pullman Co.
Esterbrook<Bishop.
S Schwartz's Sons Co<Harper Bros.
Kasper<O Daniels Co.
Isaacson<Steiner.
Bourne<Milliken.
Carr<Hill Pub Co.
Stein<Cont Pub Wks.
US<Illinois Sure Co.
US<Kirngle.
Jacobs & Davies<Anderson.
Colucci<Penn RR.
Bernick<Int Mer Mar.
Connoly<NY, NH RR.
O'Neill<Swift & Co.
Headley<Penn RR.
Martin<Van Horn & S
Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations.—At 9:30 A. M.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy.—At 2 P. M. Re Kobre and Ginsberg.
Catello<Cotillo.
Harper<Babcock, Jackres<Jackres.
Zingales<Regalbuto, McNeice<Kerr & Krenkel.
Clarke<Barrett.
Well<Ferrall.
Same<Hanford.
Beach<Mullins.
Wright & Son<Cloughen
Seligman<Danenbaum.
McCormack<McCormack.
Horowitz<Rice.
Fox<CNY.
Pleen<Mitchell.
Pleen<Mitchell.
Fields & Ishman<Walter.
Royal Toothpick<Kaniger.
Levy<Guhs.
Hentschel<Kenesely.
Triplett<Triplett.
Fox<Redmond.
Ahearn<Bowery S Bk.
Hanley<Vechten Waring.
State Ele<Cohen.
McGovern<Prudential Life Ins Co.
McGovern<Met Life.
McGovern<Met Life.
McGovern<Prudential.
Niemann<Pfleger.
Meuczer<Meilniker.
Kemming<Kemming.
O'Neill<Gen Film.
Levinson Wrecking<Brand.
Bronner<Bronner.
Rohr<Rohr.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Hart<Equit Life.
Fabiano<Fabiano.
Sasso Olir<Sasso.
Masterson<Masterson.
Lewis<Donald SS Co.
Heins<Klosk.
Turck<Turck.
Superior Iron Wks<Janofsky.
Cantu<Home Assn.
Cheever<Cheever.
Nelson<Lederer.
Hahn<42d St & Mad Av Co.
Bldg Con Co<Rosenberg.
Claramell<Claramell.
Thorn<CNY.
Schroeder<Schroeder.
Kartagener<Kramberg.
Victer<Martin.
Jacobs<Seidman.
Case on.

PART IV., Gliegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., clear; VII., Goff, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases:
Cappel<Purdy et al.
Hunnewell<Purdy.
Jones<same.
Pine St Co<same.
Sujaner<same.
Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ballard & Alker Con Co<Phillips.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Rymowitz<B H RR, (3 acts.)
Dillon<CNY.
Lambe<Dunbar Cont.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dunn<CNY.
Brickner<same.
Simon<Dykeman.
Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kraus<NY Cons RR.
Wein<Weiner.
Fritkin<NY Rys (2 acts).
Rosenblum<NY Rys. (2 acts).
Timlin<I R T.
Teletti<Regan.
Gagliardi<Beckers.
Schellhammer<Englert
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Edelman<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Brien<N Y C RR.
E Russo<same.
J Russo<same.
Smith<Pitts Con.
Hamelstein<Carula.
Shapiro<Seidel.
Kaufman<Gr Atl &c.
Case on.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Marchisio<Kellogg Co.
Roth<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Freidh Gersten.
Schein<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Greenfield<Beadleston & Woerz.
Gabriel<Dreyfus.
Charnowitz<Spenadel.
O'Donovan<Huber.
Hymovitz<Kirshanbaum.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Kahn<Darcy.
Herrity<Bing.
Case on.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cosey<Curcy Con.
Fitz Gibbon<Linch.
Dickstein<Schulman.
Landman<Terry & T.
Ambrosino<Steinert.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Martinkovics<Lehigh Coal Nav Co.
Jacobsen<O I & B RR.
Mesner<Kais.
Bros. Franklin<Friedman.
Miller<Cohn.
Pellegrino<Turkel.
Kinkel<McIntyre, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brodsky<Lyons.
Eager<Fensdorf.
Worthington<Bell.
Rattner<Kissen.
Thomasey<Mitchell Motor Co.
Blum<Grumpelt.
Holt<Nas Elec RR.
Manning<Buckley.
Lampe<Packard Motor Car Co.
O'Brien<C I & B RR.
Pienzieck<Am Mfg Co.
Meyer<Heaviside.
Jacobs<C I & B RR.
Baltzer<Lehigh V St Co et al.
Caulfield<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Erickson<Clarke.
Vespucci<StanhopeCon
Degnan<Fischer.
Johnson<Oison & Hyde & Behman<Woods.
Baumann<Fox.
Rosen<Turner et al.
Samuels<Samuels.
Hurse<B H RR.
Markowitz<Un Ry.
Schaffer<Keller.
Wildorchic<Ellman.
Melino<Pitts Con Co.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R Co.
Wagner<Rice.
Tobin<Yonkers Elec L & Power Co.
Lieber<Yonkers R R.
Kennion<W U Tel.
Hubbell Hardwood Co<Rothkirch Bldg.
Roderick<NYC & H R RR.
Pace<West Elec RR.
Tierney<Georgi.
Venuti<Pittsburgh.
McGinley<Spero.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jennie O'Hara<New Amsterdam Gas Co.
John O'Hara<same.
Enock<5 Av Coach.
Andreas<Connors.
Mannino<Buckley.
Boudreau<Linch.
McGurk<B Hoe & Co.
Doherty<Con. Gas. Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—10:30 A. M.
Williams<Williams.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
CNY<Farrell Con Co.
Costea<Costea.
Maxim Hat<Pub Bx.
Wolfson<Am Dr Sys.
La Sala<Fornino.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Rich Pr<Albright.
Berkeley<Bushby.
Reimer<Mattero.
Cox<Fried.
Berger<Berger.
Foreman<Nordon C.
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry
People<Michaels.
Garlweise C Co<Stover.
Donley<Hervey.
Same<same.
Kantrowitz<Thorer.
Leo<Miller.
Ambrosio<Atl S Co.
Holocher<Garten.
An Ag Chem Co<Shwonik.
Vail<Vail.
Bowery Savings Bank<Klinger.
Manz<Earon.
Lachinsky<Lachinsky.
Haslinghuis<Barnett (Barns Co.
Tanqueray, G & Co<same.
Same<Barse.
Mackie & C Dist, Ltd<same.
Re Stilwell Av.
Re Sullivan St, (Brown Jr.)
Riccardo<Riccardo.
Gribbin<Carr.
Aronowitz<Newman.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Glass<Potashnikoff.
Kerhules<Altieri.
Glickman<Bass.
Case on.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Merz<Haas.
Hasbrouck<Gallagher.
Crawford<Bandheim.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Noah<Bk for Savings.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tuska<Heller, H & Co.
Cohen<Siegel-Cooper.
McCullough<Fisher.
Wonderland Amus<Proctor.
Schatzkin<Leventhal.
Solomon<Reisman.
Talcott<Nichols.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate.
Mary E Dennis.
Matthew H Murray.
Samuel Weil.
Chas L Joehne.
Samuel H Blum.
Katharina Pflieger.
Clarence A Burns.
Annie Joseph.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
John J. Capria,
James A. Duffy.
Henry P. Dunham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I., Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Weinstein<Nifty Clothing Co.
Comm'l Dispatch, &c, Co<Jordan.
Strouse<Bowman.
Spader<Baldwin.
Met Tobacco Co<Ginsburg.
Bank of U S<Elster.
Guggenheimer<Dalberg
Oertly<Gilhausen.
Swanick<Shea.
Horowitz<12th Ward Bank.
Turner<Pattlitzer.
Leszcuk<Deffae.
Metzger<Sundelevich.
Cohen<Glisa.
Siegfried<Silberblatt.
Hasbrouck<Hanshe.
Sprung<Monfried.
Roth<Samuels.
Heitler<Rexton Rty.
Hagan<Sheffield F'ms S D Co.
Wexler<Wagner.
Fisher<Douglas.
Epstein<Lewis.
Kassop<Josephson.
Fargo<Heilstein.
Goldberg<Nelson.
Brenner<Kruskal.
Beals<Martin.
William<Immergut.
Same<Goldstein.
I Goldman Co<Efficiency Society.
Stiefel<Block.
Richards<Reid.
Norris<Tappen.
Toch<Constantine.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte Business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Solinsky<Bloom.
Holmes<Doelger.
Fritsch<Caplain.
Krieger<Margolies.
Bartlett<Biel.
Ingalls<Hammond T.
Russell<Miner.
Schreiber<Yellow T C.
Lanza<Braus.
Fine<Markowitz.
Robinson<Merrell.
Shulberg<Santamello.
Crosley<T Starrett Co.
Callahan<Hedden Con.
Goldstein<Rodgers & Haggerty.
Silbergnerg<Neuman.
Moscowitz<Reimer.
Wollner<Century Bk.
Waltsman<Stiff.
Kaplan<Borden's C M Co, (2 acts.)
Dillon<NY Rys.
Welch<Fisher.
Cohen<Erie RR.
Stone<Harris.
Siegel<Hirsch.
Norton<Cunard SS.
Lupoff<Hursch.
Zeller<NY Rys.
Vogel & Co<Reinhardt.
Kuperman<Kaiser.
Clark<Dennison Mfg.
Rush<Boston Ins Co.
Schwartz<Reichman.
Panarjian<Hunnualian
Jun<Bond Mtg. &c, Co.
Schner<NY M P Co.
Zeisler<Braimworth.
Neuberg<NY Rys.
Roseman<Belt L Rys.
Goldberg<Schatz.
Weinstein<Barclay, (2 acts.)
Baratz<Harris.
Beck<Kelleher.
Lichtman<Fashion Garment Co.
Gobrig<Ringler.
Sailer<Schafren.
Popkin<Bradley Con.
Nurick<Nat Fireproof.
Rosalind Rty Co<St Paul Fire, &c. Co.
Same<Western Ins Co.
Abrahams<Nat Fire &c, Co.
Rex<Barrett.
Hochman<Frank.
Mikolka<NY Rys.
Fleeman<Penn RR.
Russell<Pelletere.
Porter<Rump & L Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Finellite, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hidden<Gen Acct, &c.
London<Nat Tin Co.
Pflueger<Bowman Auto Co.
Tallanoff<Hyman & Shevell Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.
Commercial calendar:
Sutro<Balk.
Weinstein<Bry & Bros Cloak Co.
Lauer<Sands (2 acts.)
Jefferson Bk<Fischel.
Sec Bk<Singer Mfg.
Herrmann<Engelman.
7th Ave Sec Bk<Oppenheim.
Elsler<Stern.
Rosenthal<Halle.
Brett<Riesser.
Wilson<Ind Elec Supply Co.
Willis<Gussow.

The following case will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Case on.
Cohen<Levy.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Rolston<Occidental Realty Co.—Louis A. Cuvillier.
Mathewson<Wheaton—Harry T. O'Neill.
Dayyton<Kemball — James C. Madigan.
Schilt<Abrams—Phoenix Ingraham. Cammann<Hubbard—Martin J. Keogh, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Leavitt<Waldemar Co.—Henry C. Wilcox.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Smith<Stassany—Louis Exstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Chas. Pitman Baker, Jr.<Adam Hastings—Everett Matthewson.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Standard Damp Proof & Roof<Krakauer.
Schwartz<Lamberti.
Butorius<Scholermann.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Term com mencing Jan. 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Corrigan<Carval Co.
Avidon<Jandorf & S.
Hartman<Cahn.
Schoenfeld<Mott Av Realty.
Schuyter<Grossman.
Same<same.
Healy<Terens.
Kerr<same.
Lewis<I R T.
Markowitz<Un Ry.
Ciprietta<Rodgers & H
Ziehl<Mascia.
Evans<Manson.
Monageno<Schneider Cont.
Baxter<Union Ry.
McAllister<I R T.
Gartland<Smith.
Wallach<Union Ry.
Bressler<I R T.
Wexler<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wabst<Lipset—Maurice S. Cohen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Carl F Sponey<Vertrees R Edwards — Edward C Gibbs.
Herman L Krieger<Helene Freudenmacher—Anna M, Freudenmacher,

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISI ON.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
O'Donnell<Board of Education.
Re O'Donnell, (Maxwell.)
Eckert<Am Ever R.
Re Elliott, (Moran.)
Namm<Schirmeister.
Robinson<Eon C & E.
Petty<Kracke.
Hayward<Zeinner.
Reynolds<Williams.
Hinse<Hinse.
La Torre<Union Wharf Co.
Brothers<Brothers.
Ralston<Prendergast.
Same<same.
Glickman<Sheiten.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Traktmen<Harrington.
Rogers<Robinson.
Re U S Pid Co, (Borough Bank.)
Lieberman<Lurie.
Dykman<Utah L M Co
Jaffe<Rotary Realty.
Roiter<Underhill.
Sullivan<Scranton & L C Co.
Rubiat<Elflein.
Pisarra<Friedland.
La Torre<Union Wharf Co.
Bruckman<Steckler.
Merolia<Koster.
Kotzam<Tisdale L Co.
Locurto<McGovern & Co.
Berkeley<Bushby.
Reimer<Mattero.
Cox<Fried.
Berger<Berger.
Foreman<Nordon C.
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry
People<Michaels.
Garlweise C Co<Stover.
Donley<Hervey.
Same<same.
Kantrowitz<Thorer.
Leo<Miller.
Ambrosio<Atl S Co.
Holocher<Garten.
An Ag Chem Co<Shwonik.
Vail<Vail.
Bowery Savings Bank<Klinger.
Manz<Earon.
Lachinsky<Lachinsky.
Haslinghuis<Barnett (Barns Co.
Tanqueray, G & Co<same.
Same<Barse.
Mackie & C Dist, Ltd<same.
Re Stilwell Av.
Re Sullivan St, (Brown Jr.)
Riccardo<Riccardo.
Gribbin<Carr.
Aronowitz<Newman.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Glass<Potashnikoff.
Kerhules<Altieri.
Glickman<Bass.
Case on.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper J.—Trials at 10 A. M.
Edelman<Hirsch.
Highest number reached, 1646.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Causes irrespective of the time required for trial (Jury) will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Benson<B, Q C & S RR.
Tratner<B H RR.
Mulcahy<Smith et al.
Kearns<Degnon Cont.
Goelich<Lehigh V St Co et al.
Caulfield<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Erickson<Clarke.
Vespucci<StanhopeCon
Degnan<Fischer.
Johnson<Oison & Hyde & Behman<Woods.
Baumann<Fox.
Rosen<Turner et al.
Samuels<Samuels.
Hurse<B H RR.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Motions to be argued upon this calendar:
Erickson<Federal Holding Co.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Barr<B H RR.
Davidson<Griffith Iuv
Dickens<CNY & ano.
Murphy<N Y Con RR.
Foley<Cole.
Marciewicz<Colgate & Co.
Szaminski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Osbeck<B H RR.
Solomon<Nelson et al.
Butler<Cont I Wks.
MacReynolds<C I & B RR.
Dirlam<CNY et al.
Hoffman<Goldberg.
Barnes<Weiz & Z.
Bergstrom<Nas RR.
Wisen<Nas RR.
Auer<Leggett.
Zemaitis<B, Q C & Sub R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5042.
No case will be set down for a day upon this calendar.
Davis<Nas RR.
Kratchinian<B H RR.
Mulcahy<At Stvdg Co
Perlun<same.
Eilkein & ano<Welben & ano.
Kopp<Kopp et al.
Aronson<Mintelini.
Manza<O'Grady & ano.
Walsh<Nassau RR.
Walters<Reich.
Conosenti<Smith & Sons Co.
Hasakordgain<B H RR.
Dodd<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Smith<same.
Slavitz<Ely.
Grasley<C I & B RR.
Daly<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

County Court.

CIVIL—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Ingargola<Rosenblatt.
Vagliban<B H RR.
Sahiman<Atl Basin Iron Works.
Rullo<Bruno.
Skilling<B U E RR.
Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Jan. 25.
Stakas<Gair Co.
Casey<Mosler.
Roacir<B U Gas Co.
Delitto<Stabile.
Barber<Rosenweig.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Wills of:
Louise Gregory,
Ellen O'Burn,
Katherine Luther,
Carrie Schroeder,
Bridget Francis,
Grace M. Crawford,
John O'Connor.
Accts in estates of:
Hugh Miller,
Frederick Wendell,
Margaret Hook,
James J Donaghey,
Michael Donaghey,
Henry S Firsh,
Jemima Fallon,
Joseph Ring,
Henry Haggerty,
Alex Brown,
Harriett M Coffin,
Karl Schultz,
Joseph P Curry,
Ann McLoughlin.
Estates of:
Henry Stoll,
Dietrich Franke,
Sarah Fisher.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Mills, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Nye<South Brooklyn RR.
Dunn<The Standard Gas Light Co.
Hoose<N Y, West & Boston Ry Co.
Tammany<Buckhout.
Lukacoric<Beck.
Robinson<Taylor's Theatrical Enterp'ses
Carpenter<Twigger.
Badgley<N Rochelle Hospital Ass'n.
Robinson<Hudson P Rose Co.
Levine<Troy.
Morgan<City of New Rochelle.
Rooney<Otis Elevator Co.
Sherman<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Tholl<Rinschede.
Ohl<Gifford & Co.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Hetzel<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Drenzio<Dunn.
Ganung<Myers.
Alexander<Chase.
Ramsbery<West Elec R R Co.
Mahony<Burch.
McCormick<Central Park Taxicab Co.
Imundi<Wright.
Anderson<Inter Rapid Transit Co.
Hearn<West Elec R R Co.
Hearn<West Elec R R Co.
Floranze<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Liberty Brewing Co<Olt.
Johnson<West St Rty Co.
Fredericksen<New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
Renard<Cahill.
Highest number reached on call, 630.
Jarlweise C Co<Stover.
Donley<Hervey.
Same<same.
Kantrowitz<Thorer.
Leo<Miller.
Ambrosio<Atl S Co.
Holocher<Garten.
An Ag Chem Co<Shwonik.
Vail<Vail.
Bowery Savings Bank<Klinger.
Manz<Earon.
Lachinsky<Lachinsky.
Haslinghuis<Barnett (Barns Co.
Tanqueray, G & Co<same.
Same<Barse.
Mackie & C Dist, Ltd<same.
Re Stilwell Av.
Re Sullivan St, (Brown Jr.)
Riccardo<Riccardo.
Gribbin<Carr.
Aronowitz<Newman.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Glass<Potashnikoff.
Kerhules<Altieri.
Glickman<Bass.
Case on.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—For Friday.
Cohen<Annex Homes of NYC, Inc.
Jalkoff<Annex Homes of NYC, Inc.
Wood<LeGrange.
Arlington Co<Hooke.
Nat Bk of Ossining<Bowron.

County Court.

Day Calendar.—Platt, J.
Kuritzky<Armato.
Ceruzzi<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Goldowsky<Abendroth, Lieto<Tedesco.
Laederman<Yonkers R R Co.
Garrety<Keys.
Brandt<Rodriguez.
Vallaris<Eiseman.
Wendler<Coleman.
Kjellmark<Coleman.
Mosher<Tedesco.
Ward<Wetzel.
Mattiaccio<Yonkers RR.
Wolfe Douglass Co<Ceder.
Winslow<Archibald.
Boening<City of Yonkers.
Westerfield<City of Yonkers.
Sinta<City of Yonkers
Derby<Kensico Cem.
Johnson Co Sav Bk<Kornhauser.
Blatshley<Pressmar.
Costello<Smith.
Rogers<Hansen.
Smith<Hansen.
Gingaras<Brown.
Alamshah<Tamraz.
Nelson's Garage, Inc, (Granna.
De Fago<Vitagliano.
Arlington Co<Hooke.
Nat Bk of Ossining<Bowron.

Remainder of calendar will not be resumed until after the completion of the criminal calendar.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I. Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Queens County.
Lawler, an infant<Palleitari & an.
Comissey, an infant<RR.
Witte<NT & Q Co Ry.
Martin<Krantz & an.
Forristall<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Remainder of calendar passed to Feb. 1.
Highest number reached, 775.
Janusewski<Goldfarb.
Seider<N H RR.
Napolitano<Tran Dev.
Howley<Penn RR.
Schaff, as adm<Chester et al, (inquest.)

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fox<Eisert.
Torto<Mullen.
Hawley<C J & B Ry.
Farrell<La Compt et al
Killen<B H RR.
Coppola<same.
Liedel<Lion Varnish.
Koster<C J & B Ry.
Scherer<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Highest number reached, 100.
Fischer<Weber.
Pedicini<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Potter-Sherwith et al.
Buck, an infant<NY & Q E L & P.
Gilbert<Baxter.
Shomar<Rheinhardt-S et al.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TYPHOON FAN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Typhoon Fan Company, manufacturer of ventilating fans, 1,644 Broadway, by Eshkinitors' Times, Inc., $942; McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Company, $71, and Chalmers Publishing Company, $208. Liabilities are said to be $8,000.

ENTERPRISE LAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Enterprise Lamp Manufacturing Company of 153 West Fifteenth Street by Paul Wismach Glass Company, $1,847; James Mills, $135, and Philip Freeman & Bros., $255.

J. L. BLOCH & CO., waists, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, has assigned to John G. Maier. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Pauline Hehner, $517; Jacob Kinney, $1, and Philip Levy, $1. Liabilities are $15,000.

HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry C. Turner ancillary receiver of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., merchants and importers of human hair, straw braids, &c., of 88 Wall Street, under a bond of $70,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm on Tuesday in Brooklyn. The assets here are valued at $70,000.

MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Samuel Kridel receiver for the Manhattan Ribbon Company, 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, bond $15,000. Liabilities were $87,000 and nominal assets $40,000. An offer of composition has been made at 40 per cent.

BERNARD SCHIFF.—Judge Hand has appointed Norborne P. Gatling receiver for Bernard Schiff, who did business as the American Negligee Company at 119 West Twenty-fifth Street, with authority to carry on business for twenty days. Liabilities are $16,000 and assets $5,000.

SCHWARTZ & YEAKER.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Schwartz & Yeaker, furs, 45 University Place. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

A. SEIDEN & SON, furs, 450 Sixth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities $4,682 and assets $1,945.

BERNARD L. RAPHIEL, liquors, 242 East Fifty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $11,350 and assets $3,008.

CLEVER WAIST COMPANY.—Schedules of Krameisen & Gang, as the Clever Waist Company, 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, show liabilities $27,820 and assets $9,680.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge Hand has authorized the receivers of S. H. P. Pell & Co. to pay in full all claims of $10 or less. There are 113 such creditors whose claims aggregate $475. Creditors with claims over $10 and under $30 are to receive $10 if they will accept that sum as a full settlement. There are fifty-four of these creditors whose claims aggregate $1,000. It is said, was an expense of administration.

DAVID SEGLIN, 158 Seventh Street, liabilities $49,120, has been discharged from bankruptcy.

PHILIP CARP, cloaks, 93 Avenue A, liabilities $4,645, has been discharged from bankruptcy.

THE AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN TRADING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, which had two grocery stores at 47 and 118 West 135th Street, has assigned to H. Howard Babcock. The concern's trade was mainly with negroes in the neighborhood.

L. DIAMOND COMPANY, trunks, 679 Broadway, has assigned to Alex. Ackerson.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO.—Jack Lait and Tom Burke, publishers Saturday Evening Telegraph; involuntary petition; liabilities, $15,000; assets, $1,000.

CHICAGO.—Judge Landis has confirmed sale of assets of Philip Born Outer Garment Company, bankrupt mail-order concern, for $98,000. Liabilities were more than $300,000. B. J. Rosenthal was principal purchaser of assets.

CHICAGO.—Sidney M. Weil, advertising solicitor; voluntary petition; liabilities, $40,245; assets, $58,370.

CHICAGO.—W. W. Partridge & Co., manufacturers of fixtures; voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,202; assets, $22,019.

CHICAGO.—Edward F. Hendricks & Co., furs; involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Bankruptcy petition filed by Fayette T. Cutler of Barre, Vt.; liabilities, $45,684.97; assets, $9,792.50.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 20, in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:
Aitman, Morris B.—I. Blumberg, $605.
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., Inc.—H. W. Hebberd, $586.
Alexander, Louis—J. I. Ryan, $264.
Appollo Mfg. Co.—J. Talcott, $289.
Abrahams, Bernhard—U. S. Muff Bed Co., $205.
Bohm, Julius—E. Ronning, $562.
Blank, Geo. A.—J. H. Seig, $144.
Bloom, Louis—E. A. Condax & Co., $882.
Bunin, Jennie—P. Miller, $170.
Beatty, Wm. F.—L. L. Beatty, costs, $107.
Bachenheimer Bros. & Co., Inc.—L. J. Lotsch, $207.
Bernhard, Frank—W. Adey, $148.
Bihl, Edw. J. & Wm. A.—Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co., $101.
Bach, Elizabeth—W. C. Owens, $104.
Bernhard, Abraham—U. S. Muff Bed Co., $205.
Camner, Eva and Morris—M. Veit, $422.
Cohen, Elias A., and Minnie A.—Cohen—Harbison Walker Refractories Co., $252.
Cheney, Maynard A.—Broadway Realty Co., $2,074.
Cioffi, Carmine; Salvatore Casolaro, and Angel Contracting Co.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., $333.
Cioffi, Carmine; Salvatore Casolaro, Max Levinstein, and Angel Construction Co.—Same, $3,144.
Demetrios, Lourie—J. A. Zeppos et al., $161.
Danilson, Alonzo F.—Livingston Radiator and Mfg. Co., $105.
DeWitt, Gideon M.—A. B. Conyngton, $560.
Diamond, Samuel A.—C. F. Regan, $466.
Dale, John H.—J. L. Hogenboon, $1,067.
Same—Same, $1,032.
Dale, John H.—J. L. Hogenboon, $1,067.
Di Francesco, Oscar—Lange Bros., $115.
E. J. McLaughlin Co.—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co. of N. Y., $262.
English, Joseph—A. G. Spalding & Bros., $135.
Enright, Edw. J.—J. P. Davin, $179.
Foran, Geo. F.—H. W. Beadle, $126.
Guarantee Waterproofing & Construction Co., Marvel Waterproofing Co., and Abraham Goldstein—Mercantile Security Co., $1,184.
Same—Same, $1,506.
George A. Just Co.—O. Nellson, $1,630.
Greenbaum, Katie—Germania Bank of City of N. Y., $215.
Goldberger, Marcus—S. O. Bigney Co., $114.
Grapel, Max—I. Mintz, $136.
Goldman, Bernard—L. Boyd, $300.
Guarantee Waterproofing & Construction Co., Marvel Waterproofing Co., and Abraham Goldstein—Mercantile Security Co., $2,534.
Hesseltine, Philip—American Savings Bank, $266.
Gebelein, Mary—City of N. Y., costs, $125.
Julius Thurman Co., Inc.—I. Goss, $127.
Janney, Russell—J. Geiger et al., $263.
Kaftanian, Boghos—M. Isbrilian, $271.
Kyle, Orlinn C.—George Bernard & Co., $202.
Loeffler, Henry L.—R. Coane, $169.
Loeb, William, and Abraham Kaufman—E. Richter et al., $1,642.
Mensch, Philip—I. Levinson et al., $487.
Mankoff, Wm. R.—S. Y. Bell, $257.
Margolin, Oscar

RESORTS.

Special Announcement
The
Marlborough-Blenheim,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

In order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this Winter, instead of closing one side, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive. Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.

White Service in both the ala Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

Atlantic City

with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
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The Jackson Health Resort
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Fall and Winter Treatment very desirable.
Be not fail to send for illustrated Literature. Up to date Methods.

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Hotel Montclair
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Open Throughout the Year. SPECIAL WINTER RATES. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall Company.

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special —$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located in the Residential Section. Surrounded by pine groves, lakeside walks and well-kept drives.
Superior cuisine.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Sirs: Please take notice that pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from May 1, 1914, to December 15, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1915, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of February, 1915, at the opening of Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein such dividends as, with the dividends heretofore paid on such claims, will constitute a payment in full of the allowances heretofore made to such creditors respectively.

2. That the said account of the said JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said JOHN F. YAWGER'S commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, be determined.

3. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: New York, January 13, 1915.

Yours, etc.,
EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY. Office & Post Office Address: 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO:
HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY, Attorney General of the State of New York, the Capitol, Albany, New York.
HON. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, Surety on the Official Bond of JOHN F. YAWGER, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and all owners or holders of bonds, policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, and every person holding an open or subsisting contract of said THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

FLORIDA.

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GASPARILLA INN, Boca Grande. TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa.
THE HILLSBORO, Tampa. TARPON INN, Tarpon Springs.
HOTEL HUNTINGTON, St. Petersburg. VERONA INN, Clearwater.
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Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
The following securities held by me as collateral will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House Steps, Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February, 16th, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder:
628 shares of stock of Union National Accident Co.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $1000.
Note of W. E. Goldsboro, $450.
Note of E. C. Beach, $550.
Note of E. Dernatine, $700.
20 M. Bonds of Dean Alvord Co.
3,000 shares of Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
5 M. 5% Bonds East Penn Gas Co.
Assignment and contract and receipt book of plot in Deal Park, N. J.
90 shares of Kimberley Company preferred.
10 bonds State Line Telephone Company.
100 shares Great Eastern Telephone Company.
90 shares Kimberley Company preferred.
2 M. Bonds Port Reading Co.
3 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
30 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. Pfd.
215 shares Douglas Farm Products Co. common.
2 shares Wyoming Plant & Seed Breeding Co.
144 shares Pueblo Development & Securities Co. Pfd.
1 $3,000 note Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due Sept. 7, 1912.
175 shares Southwest Construction Co.
3 $1,000 6% Debenture Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co.
3 M. Bonds Jay C. Wimple Co., Nos. 28, 29, 34, due 1918.
30 M. Bonds Pueblo-Rocky Ford Irrigation Co., due 1916.
50 $500 Bonds Titusville Gas & Power Co.
21½ shares common stock Fla. Gardens, Inc.
43 shares preferred stock Florida Gardens, Inc.
Note of J. J. Welch & Co., Inc., dated Dec. 15, 1912, due Dec. 16, 1913.
30 M. Bonds of the Engineer Co., 7% Gold Bonds, 1st Mtge., due 1916.
200 shares Pay As You Enter Car Corpn. common.
4 Bonds of the Lancaster & Northern Railroad Co.
Note H. T. Duke, Feb. 7, 1912.
99 shares East Penn. Gas Co.
10 $1,000 bonds East Penn. Gas Co.
$10,000 note L. Gonna Andrews, dated November 25, 1912, one year.
$2,500 note Evelyn P. Ferry, due July 30, 1913.
Cert. deposit 10 shares U. S. Worsted Pfd.
Note Jas. A. Morrow, M. D.
50 shares Pomeroy Ink Co.
5 $500 Bonds Bent County Reservoir Co., due 1931.
5 $500 bonds, Tennessee Co.
10,000 shares capital stock Aztec Petroleum Co.
Note of A. Heckenberger, dated Oct. 28, 1913, due on or before April 1st, $500.
25 M. Bonds Conestoga Portland Cement Co.
9580 48-09 shares Bankers Commercial Corp.
80,000 shares Tuscarora Nevada Mines Co. common stock.
25 M. Bonds Lancaster & Northern R. R. Co.

All sales will be for cash and the securities will be ready for delivery immediately after the sale.

Dated, Bayonne, N. J., January 19th, 1915.

CHRISTOPHER L. WILLIAMS,
Receiver of the First National Bank of Bayonne.
BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Receiver. Office and P. O. Address, No. 25 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE OF SALE.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM P. ODELL, complainant, against DEFENDER MANUFACTURING CO., defendant.

Pursuant to decree of said court, dated January 11th, 1915, the entire personal assets and properties of Defender Manufacturing Co. and of Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as its receivers, including cash, merchandise, machinery, bills and accounts receivable, rights, claims, demands, choses in action, good will, trade marks and trade names, as of the time of such sale, subject to changes occasioned by the conduct of the business, or the administration of the estate by the receivers, will be offered for sale at Room 235, United States Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on January 28, 1915, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one P. M., under the direction of the above-named Court. Copies of the decree and information concerning terms and conditions of sale, manner of bidding and properties offered for sale, may be had at the office of the receivers, No. 224 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and
FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Receivers.
224 Church Street, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

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Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations for investors and students. See The Annalist. Every Monday. Current by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Apartment House Sites in the Bronx—A $95,000 All-Cash Deal in Greenwich Village—Corner of 125th Street and Madison Avenue Sold for $132,000.

Bronx Borough was the active section in the realty market yesterday. Two large plots were acquired by builders for early improvement and in the Hunts Point district one of the largest of the recent apartment structures was sold by the builders, the H. M. Construction Company (Herman & Minskoff).

The property was the five-story building covering the large triangular plot formed by the intersection of Fox and Tiffany Streets, fronting 151 on the former and 191 on the latter thoroughfare. The building was put up by the sellers about two years ago.

The buyer was Mrs. Anna Weber. In part payment she gave the two-family house at 1,058 Clay Avenue, 27 by 80, and a Manhattan tenement at 54 East 104th Street, a four-story structure on plot 25 by 100. Louis Hutter and S. Henry acted as the brokers.

Of the two parcels bought by builders the largest was a parcel of four lots on the east side of Longfellow Avenue, 139 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 130, and irregular. It was purchased by the Absar Realty Company, A. Weisman, President, from Lyman Perry.

The new owners intend to erect a six-story apartment house on the site at once. The brokers in the deal were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with M. Rines, of the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company.

The Galveston Building Company, P. Hershowsky, President, purchased from the Benenson Realty Company a plot 50 by 96, on Crotona Park North, 317 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for improvement with a five-story house. A. Blumenthal was the broker.

$95,000 Cash Deal in Greenwich Village.

An interesting all cash deal in the old Greenwich Village section was reported yesterday by Charles Rubinger, who sold 269 and 271 West Twelfth Street, a six-story new law tenement, occupying a plot 50.2 by 70 feet.

The structure, which was completed about two and one-half years ago, is located between Greenwich Avenue and West Fourth Street.

Adolph Jacoby, the buyer, who paid about $95,000 for the property, is a firm believer in the future of old Greenwich Village values, and will hold the parcel for investment.

Investor Buys West Side Flat.

An investing client of J. Irving Walsh has purchased from the St. Johns Park Realty Company, 33 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. The property was held at $17,000. Extensive alterations will be made by the buyer.

James K. Hackett Takes Title.

James K. Hackett took title yesterday to the four-story and basement private dwelling, 58 West Seventy-first Street, on a lot 20 by 100, recently purchased from the Yorkshire Realty Corporation.

Three East Side Deals.

Samuel Hellinger purchased for investment from the Willar Realty Company, 112 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100, located between Rivington and Delancy Streets.

The D. H. Jackson Company purchased from Hyman German Teutonia Hall, two three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100, at 66 and 68 Essex Street, between Grand and Broome Streets.

An investing client of G. Tuoti & Co. has purchased for cash from us J. Jennings the seven-story tenement known as 142 Sullivan Street, on a lot 25 by 125.

Bronx Houses Near University Sold.

Eight high-class dwellings in the New York University section of the Bronx were sold at auction yesterday in the Bronx rooms by Joseph P. Day to satisfy judgment aggregating $90,000, against R. M. Montgomery & Co., in favor of M. S. Croxson. The houses are on Tee Taw Avenue, 188th Street and Park View Place. The Comity Mortgage Company, bought the property on a bid of $92,884. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

125th Street Corner At Auction.

Among the auction offerings yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom was a choice 125th Street plot, being the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, 119.5 by 77.8 and irregular, covered by five three and four story buildings. The sale was due to a foreclosure action by Paul M. Warburg and others, trustees under the will of Alfred M. Heinschelmer, against Roy Solomon and others to recover judgments aggregating $154,777. The property was bought in by the plaintiffs for $132,000. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

Brooklyn.

Sixty-nine lots in the Gravesend part of Brooklyn in Eighty-sixth Street, Avenue V, West Ninth, and West Tenth Streets, were sold for $24,810 by the Lee Johnson, Jr., Company Tuesday night at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street.

The highest price for a single lot was $600, paid by Howard Abel for a triangular lot in Eighty-sixth Street, Avenue V, and West Ninth Street.

Long Island.

The McKnight Realty Company sold on the Estates of Great Neck, Great Neck, L. I., to A. E. Brion of Brooklyn a plot of eight lots, situated on Ridge Drive West, Section B, overlooking Little Neck Bay and close to the Great Neck Golf Club; the reported price of the plot is $8,000. To F. C. Mattern of Great Neck a plot of 8,000 square feet, situated near the entrance of the Estates of Great Neck; plot is also to be improved with a residence, for about $2,700, and at Whitestone, to P. M. Redd, plot of 100 feet square, situated at the corner of Twelfth Street and Ninth Avenue, for $3,125.

The Starin Transportation Company has sold Locust Grove, for years one of the popular picnic resorts on Long Island Sound, at Port Washington, to the Bayside Home Company of Manhattan for about $60,000. The property consists of eleven acres.

Property sold at a foreclosure sale at Flushing yesterday brought considerable less than the assessed valuation. The property included five plots of land, each 40 by 147 feet on the south side of Amity Street, 400 feet from Parsons Avenue and 350 feet from Percy Street, and had been in possession of the Parsons family for more than a hundred years. It brought a total of $8,350, three of the plots being bought by Mrs. Jennie W. Babcock of New Haven, Conn., and two by Leon A. Birck of Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey.

Apfelbaum & Apfelbaum, Inc., sold the theatre and stores located at 643 to 649 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J., to J. Frank Hatch of Pittsburgh as an investment. The dimensions of the plot are 90 by 120. The property was owned by the Springfield Construction and Amusement Company, and sold for a consideration of $80,000.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold a plot on Valley Road, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, formerly belonging to Henry C. Merritt, to a New York banker for development.

Pennsylvania Railroad Anxious to Sell Property.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is taking active steps to dispose of all of its real estate that is not needed for transportation purposes. The notices the Railroad has posted in its larger stations state that it has surplus property at New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Penn., Buffalo, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Williamsport, Penn., Trenton, N. J., Atlantic City, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Dover, Del., Claymont, Del., Havre-de-Grace, Md., and at other points on its lines.

Oppose Elevated Railroad Structure.

Action has been commenced in the Queens County Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from erecting an elevated structure on Jamaica Avenue from Cypress Hills to Grand Street, Jamaica. Thomas Napier is plaintiff and the defendants are the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and the Public Service Commission.

Realty Board Opposes Market Bill.

The Market Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York has adopted a resolution opposing the proposed bill creating a new Department of Markets, which the Board of Estimate has before it for consideration, and will appear at the public hearing to be held tomorrow morning.

The Realty Board's resolution in part follows:

"1—It creates a new department, commissioner, inspection, information and standardizing bureaus, which will result in adding to the payroll of the city thousands of new appointees as inspectors, officials, porters, &c.

"2—We see no valid reason for any change from the present administration of conducting the market affairs in this city, which are already well taken care of by the Controller, Borough Presidents, together with the Health Department, the State Agricultural Department, the Pure Food Board of Washington, Custom House Inspectors, &c.

"3—We see no valid reason, but insuperable objections to the city's extending its functions to private business rather than its limiting itself to well recognized public utilities.

"This bill commits the city to the merchandising of food products in competition with a large body of our business men. These new functions, it is needless to say, cannot be carried on without large expense to the taxpayers.

"The committee recommends that the taxpayers, and particularly the members of the Real Estate Board of New York, attend the meeting and enter their protests."

Commercial Leases.

N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Philip Rhinelander, the westerly store at Nos. 48-50 West Twenty-first Street, to L. Koch & Co.

Chas. F. Noyes Company has leased for the Royal Insurance Company the entire fifth floor of the building at Maiden Lane and William Street to Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company for five years from May 1st at an aggregate rental of about $40,000.

Real Estate Notes.

"The firm name of Osgood Pell and Clark T. Chambers will be discontinued. The business will be continued under the name of Clark T. Chambers."

The John H. Ireland Realty Company of Brooklyn has been incorporated with the Secretary of State, with the following Directors: John H. Ireland, William P. M. Van Iderstine and Charles A. Van Iderstine of Brooklyn.

The real estate business heretofore conducted by Burton Thompson has been incorporated under the firm name of Burton Thompson & Co., Inc. The officers of the corporation are Burton Thompson, President; Warren Murdock of Glen Cove, Long Island, Treasurer; Caryl Sayre of Brooklyn, Secretary; A. P. Nestor of New York, Manager City Sales Department.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Long Island City—Hulst St, w s, 196 ft n of Foster Av, 72x100; vacant; knocked down to E. Sprowl for $4,750; also Locust St, e s, 250 ft s of Skillman Av, 95x161, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down to John Raymond for $4,450.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Ave, 1,959 and 1,961, n e corner of 125th St, 119.5x72.8x irregular, 4 3-story office and store buildings and 4-story dwelling; M. W. Watts et al., trustees, &c., against Roy Solomon et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $15,149.77; taxes, &c, $3,628.03; to the plaintiff for $132,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

58th St, 227 and 229 East, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Ave, 25x100.4, 2 3-story dwellings; R. L. Fisher et al., executors and trustees, against R. M. Montgomery et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; H. F. Rabbe, referee; due, $16,080.35; taxes, &c, $428.54; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

143d St, 256 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Ave, 25x99.11; 6-story tenement and stores; Hermine Debrovsky against S. S. Kaplan et al.; Morris Cukor, attorney; Adolph Stern, referee; due, $31,282.77; taxes, &c., $584.88; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tee Taw Ave, n e corner of 188th St, 105x33.10x irregular, 3-story brick dwelling; also Tee Taw Ave, s e corner of Park View Place, 160x144x irregular, 2 and 2 story brick dwellings; M. S. Croxson against R. M. Montgomery & Co. et al.; G. G. Dutcher, attorney; Lee Phillip, referee; due, $5,-575.11; taxes, &c., $11,365.24; subject to prior mortgages of $73,500; to the Comity Mortgage Co. for $92,384.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

By J. H. Mayers.

White Plains Road, n w corner of 230th St, 111.8x60.1; Schulhan against A. & O. Owen et al.; Schwartzmann & S., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $9,298.27; taxes, &c, $822.17;; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

5th Av, 302, n w corner of 31st St, 29.4x125x irregular, four and five story buildings; M. B. Warburg against Flemish Realty Co. et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; W. Bowerman, referee; due, $416,803.26; taxes, &c., $10,824.20.

9th St, 218 East, s s, 320 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75, four-story tenement and stores; C. R. Pelgram, executor, against Fannie Ungar et al.; Thompson, W. & P., attorneys; Benn Barber, referee; due, $15,958.51; taxes, &c., $793.07.

By Joseph P. Day.

48th St, 220 to 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, two and four story theatre, right, title, &c.; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Co. against Frazee Realty Co. et al.; Feiner & M., attorneys; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $4,202.48; taxes, &c., $2,592.

Avenue B, 270, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x93, five-story brick tenement and stores and two-story rear shop; Sara Cohn, guardian, against Saul Nadler et al.; Samuel Hoff, attorney; R. M. Miller, referee; due, $11,-166.18; taxes, &c., $308.35.

106th St, 302 West, s s, 233 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11, five-story dwelling; E. J. O'Gorman et al., executors, against McKeon Realty Co. et al.; Halsey, K. & O'K., attorneys; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $32,700.77; taxes, &c., $1,157.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

20th St, 319 and 321 East, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 35x98.9, five-story tenement; Samuel Katz against East 20th Street Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $35,368.24; taxes, &c., $1,248.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 451 and 453 East, n s, 126.4 ft e of Park Av, 48x104x irregular, two two-story dwellings; S. C. Doty against Flora Schreiber et al.; B. E. Rabell, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $9,678.33; taxes, &c., $175.

By J. H. Mayers.

Watson Av, n s ... ft e of Castle Hill Av, 100x108; also Watson Av, s s, 305 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 80x216 to Blackrock Av; J. G. Buckley et al., trustees, against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; Eugene Berry, attorney; Joseph Kaufmann, referee; due, $11,592.80; taxes, &c., $1,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 209th St, 75x100; Ensign Realty Co. to George W. Whittaker, 543 West 123d St, (mtg $20,000.) Jan. 19; attorney, David Cohen, 128 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 102d St, 25x106.5x25.8x111.10; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, (mtg $25,000,) Dec. 10; address, 258 Broadway $100

SULLIVAN ST, w s, 175 ft n of Prince St, 25x175; John J. Jennings to Jennie Marino, 54 Oak St, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 11; attorney, J. B. Coppola, 320 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; Mayer Katzenberg to Herman Brown, 656 11th Av, (mtg $14,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

3D AV, e s, 50.6 ft n of 103d St, 50.4x-110, with all title to strip 0.1x110 s of premises; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, (mtg $82,-000,) Dec. 1; address, 258 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 2,538, w s, 19.3x100; Ella S. West to John B. Haskin Estates, 140 Nassau St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

9TH ST, 642 East, s s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x83.11; Samuel Grossmann to Edw. Greenebaum, 801 West 109th St, (mtg $25,500,) Jan. 7; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway $150

10TH AV, 643, w s, 75.3 ft n of 46th St, 25.11x100; Sarah W. Kimball to Sarah Goldstein, 8 East 37th St, and Hannah Blankfort, 1,878 7th Av, (mtg $29,000,) May 17, 1910; attorney Isaac S. Helen, 35 Nassau St $100

10TH ST, 238 East, s s, 25x92.4; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, Dec. 28; address, 258 Broadway $1

11TH ST, 543 East, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.7; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, all liens, Dec. 24; address, Abraham A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway $1

11TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.0; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, all liens, Dec. 21; address, 258 Broadway $1

16TH ST, 645 East, n s, 488 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Hyman J. Levy to Edward Greenebaum, 301 West 109th St, Jan. 18; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway.$1

16TH ST, 645, n s, 488 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Rosa Meyer to Hyman J. Levy, 20 East 97th St, Nov. 28, 1914; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 170 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 325 and 327 East, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, 40.10x98.9; Star Mortgage Co. to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, Dec. 29; address, 258 Broadway.....$100

33D ST, n s, 179 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Stuyvesant Real Estate Co. to Patrick Tower, 300 East 33d St, Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1,250

39TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.7x 98.9; J. & C. Realty Co., Inc., to Bellemore Holding Co., 63 Park Row, (mtg $53,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $100

42D ST, n s, ... ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Mary Molloy et al. to William J. Wuest, 238 East 47th St, Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

47TH ST, s s, 311 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Mary Molloy to William J. Wuest, 238 East 47th St, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

47TH ST, s s, 292 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Mary Molloy et al. to William J. Wuest, 238 East 47th St, Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

47TH ST, s s, 311 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Mary Molloy to William J. Wuest, 238 East 47th St, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

60TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; St. John's Park Realty Co. to George H. Budke, 190 Belmont Av, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St. $1

71ST ST, 58 West, s s, 145 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Yorkshire Realty Corporation to James K. Hackett, 502 Park Av, (mtg $22,500,) Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

83D ST, 166 West, s s, 15.7x irregular; Ashton Parker, referee, to William McBrien, 1,417 Walnut St, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Jan. 19; attorneys, De Forest Bros., 30 Broad St. $6,000

93D ST, 253 and 255 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 37x100.4x irregular; M. Meeks et al. to Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., 63 Park Row, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 19; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $100

96TH ST, 113 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Adolf Jarmulowsky et al. executors, &c, of Sender Jarmulowsky, to Rehhorn Realty Corp., 1,351 Broadway, Jan. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $30,000

100TH ST, n s, 275.3 ft w of Central Park West, 94.8x25.11; Louis Davis to J. & C. Realty Co., Inc., 618 Lexington Av, (mtg $48,000) $100

103D ST, 119 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 14;) Irving H. Tifft, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

111TH ST, 25 and 27 East, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Louis Barnett to Bab Realty Co., Inc., 9 West 124 St., (mtg $44,000,) Jan. 13; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway $1

117TH ST, 54 West, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Anna Stein to Catherine Bloom, Rose, 95 W., all liens, Oct. 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

126TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x83; Anna E. Purdy to Frank Purdy, 40 East 130th St, Jan. 19; attorneys, Cannon & C., 135 Broadway $100

130TH ST, 118 West, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, Beatrice Weyhmann to Florence Goodman, 4,503 13th Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1914 .....$1

140TH ST, 57 West, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 41x99.11; Mildred S. Helm to Abraham Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, (mtg $45,000,) Aug. 12, 1914; address, 258 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, 57 West, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.5x99.11; Star Mortgage Co. to Mildred S. Helm, 484 Convent Av, (mtg $45,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, Robert London, 2 Rector St. $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, s w corner of 187th St, 40.8x 51.2; Russo-Iodice Realty Co., Inc., to Vincenzo Bifulci, 318 East 116th St., et al., Jan. 9, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

COLLEGE AV, centre line, 238 ft n of 165th St, 22x122.6; Joseph H. Truesdale (referee) to William H. Lefevre, 508 Lexington Av, and another, (executor,) Dec. 14, 1914; attorneys, Brush & C., 30 Broad St. $9,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x 100; Edward P. Morgan, referee, to Rudolph Schreiber, 800 West 180th St, (mtg $34,000,) Jan. 6; attorney, Bernard Hess, 51 Chambers St. $1,000

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 417 and 419, n s, 38.3x100; Port Jervis Land Improvement Co. to Nat Weston, 114 West 47th St, Jan. 19; attorney, Nat Weston, 114 West 47th St. $100

GARRISON AV, w s, strip extends from s s of Lafayette St to s s of Lafayette Lane, —x —; Austen G. Fox, administrator, to Haffen Realty Co., 398 East 152d St, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $200

GIRARD AV, e s, 525 ft s of 165th St, 25x 100; William H. Brehm to Edward Brehm, Bensbright, N. J., Jan. 7; attorney, Harry Truax, 191 Broadway $1

HOFFMAN ST, n w corner of 187th St, 98x 100; also Walton Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of Hawstone St, 91.8n irregular; also Hampden Av, s s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; also 2d Av, s s, 50 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; also Morris Av, s w corner of 180th St, 50x100; Tuoti Hatch & Co., Inc., to Beatrice Tuoti, 1,538 Walton Av, Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LAFAYETTE AV, s w corner of Garrison St, 12.11 ft to s s Lafayette Road x w to Lafayette Av x e to beginning, also Garrison Av, w s, 12.11 ft s of Lafayette Av, 7,400; Max Lechner, executor, to

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Although there were general snows Wednesday from Tennessee northward through the lake region and northeastward into New England, there has been a marked reaction from the unsettled conditions that prevailed Tuesday night, with a general and decided rise in pressure except in the Southwest and extreme Central West, where pressure has fallen, but with generally clear weather. In the Northwest there were local snows. It is generally colder over the districts where pressure has risen and temperatures are once more below the seasonal average, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

There will be scattered shows Thursday from the lower lakes into the Central Rocky Mountain region and Northern Kansas. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be somewhat colder Thursday from the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and temperatures will continue moderately low over the districts east of the Rockies for several days.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Thursday. Friday fair.

Western New York—Local snows Thursday. Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	32	34	4 P. M.	41	38
7 A. M.	34	32	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	34	33	9 P. M.	37	35
12 M.	38	37	11 P. M.	35	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36, for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 41 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 31 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:50—165 W. 97 St.: Romano Martera.	None
2:10—B'dway, bet. 220 and 227 Sts.: J. Roger	Slight
5:50—3,880 Park Av.: Ralph Redmond.	Slight
7:10—2,162 5 Av.: Mrs. Virginia Carpenter	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—227 Mercer St.: Cohen & Carlin	Not given
2:30—140 Stanton St.: Michael Gusenman	Slight
3:05—238 Henry St.: Mr. Marshonting.	Slight
3:50—519 W. 20 St.: Baker & Williams.	Slight
7:00—536 W. 125 St.: Frank Murphy.	Slight
7:40—281 Avenue B: D. Fignatzi	$10

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Promoted, to take effect Jan. 19, 1915: Charles G. Mead, to Captain, assigned to 65th Precinct.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Jan. 21, 1915: Lts. John J. Noble, from 28th Precinct, to 39th Precinct; John F. Tinker, to 28th Precinct, from 26th Precinct; Willard Miller, to 149th Precinct, from 165th Precinct; Ernest H. Woodin, to 165th Precinct, from 149th Precinct. Patrolmen Michael F. Sheehy, station-house attendant, to 68th Precinct, from 22d Precinct; Charles J. Pyle, station-house attendant, to 22d Precinct, from 68th Precinct; Cornelius Ryan, to 40th Precinct, from 74th Precinct, as sergeant as station-house attendant discontinued; Arthur Wakefield, to 74th Precinct, from 40th Precinct, assigned as station-house attendant; Henry Immen, to 43d Precinct, from 40th Dist.; Frederick A. Sass, to 6th Insp. Dist. from 43d Precinct.

Temporary assignments: Patrolmen James T. Brady, 1st Precinct, and Robert E. Morgan, 169th Precinct, to 2d Inspection District, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 22: Erastus Belcher, 23d Precinct, as Station House Attendant, for 10 days, from 6 P. M., Jan. 21; Adolph Schubert, 30th Precinct, to 13th Precinct, as Operator of motor patrol wagon, from 10 A. M. Jan. 20, to 8 A. M. Jan. 30; Kerin Raftery, 39th Precinct, to C. O., duty office of Third Deputy Commissioner for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 21; Ambrose W. Jane, Jr., 145th Precinct, to Marine Division, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 21; Robert W. Hamel, 151st Precinct, to Detective Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 20; Edward G. Buchman, 164th Precinct, to C. O. Duty in Chief Inspector's office, for 30 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 21; James A. Kee, 169th Precinct, and Thomas F. Gilroy, 13th Inspection District, to Detective Bureau, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 23; James A. Knapp, 292d Precinct, to Detective Bureau, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Jan. 23.

Leaves without pay: Sergeant Edward J. O'Brien, 4th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 20; Patrol William J. Cowden, 13th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 25; Thomas Bergin, 31st Precinct, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 23; John T. Higgins, 65th Precinct, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 23; William J. Hussey, 143d Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 20; Andrew M. Horn, 143d Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 23; John J. Eller, 151st Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 23; Calvin L. Town, 155d Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 20; John J. Cosgrove, 161st Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 20; Robert T. Whitman, 165th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Jan. 19; Joseph G. Sanderson, 165th Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 20.

Application for full pay approved: Patrolman Arthur Grundig, 37 th Precinct, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 1, 1914, to 12:15 P. M., Aug. 13, 1914, while under suspension.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrolman Thomas Kelly, 16th Precinct, to take effect 12:10 A. M., Jan. 19.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrolman Thomas Kelly, 16th Precinct, to take effect 12:15 A. M., Jan. 19.

Resignation accepted: Patrolman Rolland Hasenteufel, 276th Precinct, to take effect 12 P. M., Jan. 19.

Dismissed, to take effect 10:06 A. M., Jan. 20: Patrolman Francis Cunningham, 65th Precinct.

Fire Department.

Leave of absence, with pay, for ten days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 22, 1915, granted to Capt. Edward J. Matthews, Engine Co. 34, prior to retirement from the department.

Capt. Edward J. Matthews, Engine Co. 34, Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, retired on annual pension of $1,250, payable monthly, to take effect from 8 o'clock A. M., Feb. 1, 1915.

Revocation of detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 21, 1915: Fireman (1st grade) John F. McClinden, H. & L. Co. 108, to the Chief of the 49th Battalion, as driver.

Detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 21, 1915: Fireman (1st grade) Thomas F. Connelly, (No. 2,) Engine Co. 237, to the Chief of the 49th Battalion, as driver.

Leaves of absence, without pay: To Fireman (3d grade) James Dempsey, H. & L. Co. 77, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 22, 1915; Fireman (3d grade) Nathan Hanover, Engine Co. 27, for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 24, 1915; Pilot Robert Riege, Engine Co. 86, for 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Jan. 21, 1915.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CLAPP, R. MORTIMER, (Jan. 8;) no realty; personalty, $1,200; to Cora C. Callan, $600 Nellie V. B. Clapp, $600.

FERRARI, also known as FERARDI, ANTONIO, (Aug. 27;) Maria Ferrari, not more than $450; Geroloamo Ferrari, not more than $750, Louis Burgo, not more than $250; Caterina Petrano not more than $250, and Maria Sarti the same.

GOLDSCHMIDT, SIGMUND, (Jan. 12;) no realty; personalty less than $10,000; to Bertha and Frances Goldschmidt and Hannah Birnbaum, value unknown.

KNABE, HENRY, (Dec. 23, 1914;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $5,000; to Auguste and Augusta M. E. Knabe and Anna L. Lange, value undetermined.

LEVY, ADOLPH GEORGE, (Nov. 9, 1914;) no realty; personalty, $300; to Sophia Levy, $150; Edith and Lenore Levy, $75.

NOONAN, HONORA or NORAH, (Dec. 22, 1914;) no realty; personalty, $2,007; to John Donohue, $25; Anna Flynn, $150; Margaret Crowley, $120; Julia O'Brien, $50; Ellen Cronin, $50; Thomas Reilly, $50; Michael Noonan, $100; Julia Harrington, $25; Cornelius Crowley, $20; Denis Cronin, $50; John O'Donohue, $60; Julia Crowley, $35; Catherine Cronin, $20; Cornelius O'Donohue, $15; St. Michael's Home, $10; St. Veronica's Church, $25; Father Holland, $15; Father Quinn, $15; Father Stuhr, $15; Father Kent, $20; Father O'Donohue, $20; Father O'Connor $20, and St. Alphonsus's Church, $20.

ROWAN, James, (Dec. 28, 1914;) realty, $17,000; personalty, $2,000; to J. Perry Milliken, gold watch; Marion Grant Blake, Gertrude V. Kee, Edith E. Milliken, and Grace I. Calhoun, $100 each; Mary J. Calhoun and Lizzie R. Kee, $4,500 each; Sarah R. Kee and Joseph Bowan, life estate.

SONNENSCHMIDT, REBECCA, (Oct. 3, 1914;) no realty; personalty $7,285.52; $485.70 each to Margaret J., May, Mattie, John G., Jr., Harry, Charles, John G., May, Edna, and George B. Alfke, and Rudolph A. and Christian Hofmann, Ida Hofmann McDonald, and Florence Hofmann Peterkin.

Accurate War Pictures.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra brings important incidents in the European conflict directly before the eyes of the public. Vivid, accurate, fascinating. Beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for 3 months; $5.00 a year, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Resignation of 1st Lt. H. L. Hull, M. C., accepted, effective Feb. 5.

Retirement of Brig. Gen. E. D. Hoyle is announced.

Capt. A. M. Whaley, M. C., relieved from duty in office of Surgn. General Feb. 5, report to Surgeon General for duty as assistant to attending Surgn. in this city.

Capt. H. O. Michie, Jr., M. C., now at Charlottesville, Va., on leave, to Reed Hosp., sick.

Capt. W. L. Luhn, Q. M. C., to Omaha, Neb., and assume charge of General Depot of Q. M. C., there, relieving Capt. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr.

Transfers in C. A. C.: Capt. R. H. Jordan, 146 to 131 Co.; 1st Lt. R. K. Greene, 26 to 40 Co.; Capt. M. S. Crissy, C. A. C., from 70 to 146 Co., Feb. 15.

Orders Jan. 15, as to Maj. H. H. Bandholtz, 29 Inf., and orders of same date as to Maj. J. J. Bradley, 30 Inf., amended to take effect at once.

Leaves: 1st Lt. F. S. Snyder, 2 Cav., 1 month and 15 days, sick; 2d Lt. C. B. Bluemel, 8 Inf., 1 month and 20 days; 1st Lt. H. E. Mitchell, Cav., one month; 1st Lt. H. L. Hull, M. C., extension to include Feb. 5; Capt. L. T. Baker, Inf., 21 days; 1st Lt. R. A. Jones, Inf., 2 months; Capt. J. R. Douglass, C. A. C., 6 days, and 1st Lt. J. A. Shannon, 11 Cav., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Capt. J. H. Glennon, to Washington, D. C., as member of Panama Fortification Board.

Lts. E. S. Moses, to the Ohio, and W. F. Halsey, the Jarvis, to Norfolk Hosp., sick.

J. G. Lt. D. E. Kemp, the Tallahassee, to the Washington.

Ens. M. L. Deyo, the Washington, to the Jenkins; C. J. Parrish, the Vermont, to the MacDonough; L. Anderson, the Jenkins, to temp. duty recruiting at Norfolk, Va., and M. J. Lenny, the Georgia, to the Brooklyn.

P. A. Surgn. C. L. Morgan, the Buffalo, to the Baltimore.

A. Surgn. L. Lahrfeld, Marine Regt. Headquarters, San Diego, Cal., to Asiatic Station via Feb. transport.

Paymasters R. Spear, Great Lakes, Ill., training station, to settle accounts and wait orders, and N. R. Farwell, the Buffalo, to Great Lakes, Ill., training station.

Chr. Boan. H. T. Johnson, the Marblehead, to the Glacier.

Machst. N. R. George, New York Yard, to the Tennessee.

Boan. A. J. Svensson, the Culgoa, to New York Hosp., sick.

Chf. Pharm. H. Henry, to Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., sick.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Batch, Parker, Patapsco, and Modougal, at Hampton Roads; Rhode Island, McCall, Drayton, Fanning, Jenkins, and the Henley, at Norfolk; Tennessee, at Alexandria; Iroquois, K-3, and K-4, at Mare Island; Prairie and E-2, at Gravesend Bay; Preble and Whipple, at San Diego; Oregon, at Tiburon, Cal., and the Galveston, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Rocket, Indian Head for Norfolk; San Diego, Mazatlan for Guaymas; Cleveland, Guaymas for Mazatlan; Washington, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Prairie, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, Gravesend Bay for Pensacola, via Hampton Roads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Certifications have been made as follows in the Tenement House Department:

Two inspectors of tenements, at $1,200 each, for employment in Brooklyn and Manhattan: Jeannette T. Wiener, 88.90; Edward E. Griggs, 82.40; William Klesius, 82.80; J. F. Morrow, Jr., 82.80.

Two women stenographers and typewriters, at $750 each: Emma W. Zurl, 85.90; Maysose C. Hagan, 85.80; Juliette F. Doyle, 85.80; Anna F. Curran, 85.70; Leah S. Saxe, 85.70; Marion K. Rivolo, 85.40; Dorette Ballin, 85.40; Marie Micelli, 85.40; Hazel K. Sullivan, 85.10; Rose Holorchimer, 85.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 2 a competitive examination for engineer of mine-safety investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at New York, N. Y., at a salary ranging from $3,000 to $3,600 a year. The duties will include experimental research in mine-rescue devices, mine-breathing apparatus, portable oxygen generators and compressors involving the control of gases under extremely high pressures. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis.

Graduation from a four-year course in science from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least five years' experience, including experience in laboratory research, in physics or chemistry, or both, are prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their 35th but not their 55th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRIERTON, Julia. (Sept. 10, 1914.) Bank, $5,276.10.

DEMPSEY, Margaret M., (Aug. 25, 1914.) Bank, $5,612.07.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Spuyten Duyvil villa sites; location prices; choice locations. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes on rentlike terms. For beautiful booklet write to Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

$600 over first mortgage buys nice suburban house and lot, or will take automobile for it. Elliott, 44 Court St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Lady very much in need of $125 cash at once and leaving city will sell her pretty home, with perfect title, far below value; can arrange balance on $18 a month; 30 minutes out; act quick for a big bargain. Address Mrs. K. M., Box 137 Times Downtown.

$18 a month makes you the owner of a pretty cottage, 7 rooms, bath, gas, heat, shades, and fine garden plot; 30 minutes out; fare 11 cents; possession on small cash payment. Address E. Bryan, 245 West 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Rochelle.—Owner compelled to sacrifice new 8-room house; hot-water heat, tiled bath, gas, and electricity; good location; high ground; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $6,000; terms to suit. Geo. A. Connell, 244 Huguenot St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Huntington.—27-acre farm; directly on Jericho turnpike; good soil; 10-room house, barns; abundance fruit, grapes; a decided bargain; $6,500. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

North Shore — Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Moreemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

Price, $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 74x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. House, Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

SUMMIT, N. J., have exceptional bargain for quick purchaser, for large property; finely located. Address Drake, 29 Bway.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

Comfortably furnished house, 4 large bedrooms. Attractive verandas, beautiful place. St. Augustine, Florida. Three months for $200. A. K. Hammond, 366 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Farm, 40 acres, Ridgewood, N. J.; nine room house, steam heat, every improvement; barn, outbuildings; 550 feet frontage; price $15,000; mortgage $8,250; will take good Brooklyn property with small mortgage. Clark, 811 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Lake front Summer resort farm, furnished residence, 10 rooms, bath; great fishing. Equity $6,500. What's offered; Slocum, 141 B'way.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 304 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Shop in Long Island City, near Queensboro Bridge; exceedingly low rent; suitable for carpenter shop, sheet metal shop, plumbing, or any light manufacturing; shop 20x60 ft., with yard 35x100 ft. and shed 25x 50 ft.; light on three sides; dry basement; water, electricity, and gas; rent $45 per month. Inquire Room 1,010, No. 100 Park Av.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 8786.

Lofts built to suit; rent, 22 cents per square foot; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbraith, 319 West 95th.

Large front or back parlor, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or high-class business. 155 West 118th St.

Desk Room.—To rent, fine offices, Woolworth Bldg.; highest references required. B 228 Times Downtown.

Parlor floor and basement, 36 East 49th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 18x50; will alter. Plaza 2121.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 96 5th Av. Phone 4900 Chelsea.

Parlor floor, desirable doctor or dentist or other business purpose. 62 West 85d.

Desk room, newly furnished office, modern building. Room 1,023 417 5th Av.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on ease.

Owner, going West, will sublet beautifully furnished southwest corner apartment, facing Riverside; 8 rooms, 2 baths; 7th floor; Subway station at door; immediate possession; lease to June 1 or longer. Phone 4302 Morningside, or apply to manager Hendrik Hudson, 110th and Riverside.

610 WEST 116TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment on the 10th floor; completely furnished for light housekeeping; immediate possession; rent $60 a month.

A.A.—5 all light sunny rooms and bath, well furnished; Oriental rugs, cut glass; sublet to October; half block from Drive; West 95th St.; $75 per month. See Slawson & Hobbs.

Five sunny outside rooms; foyer hall; 2 baths; beautifully furnished; 420 Riverside Drive; sublease attractive terms. C 268 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—Desirable, well-furnished apartments to sublet for private families, short or long term leases. See SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

66 W. 49TH.—Unusually well arranged suite of offices for physicians or dentists, or business purposes.

47th, 16 West.—Two rooms, kitchenette; heat, hot water; large closets; $55.

Apartment handsomely furnished, charming view; $100 monthly. Apt. 52, 401 W. 118th.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

East Side.

We have to let several very comfortable bachelor apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in Holworthy Chambers, 152-6 Madison Av., northwest corner 32d St. Please apply on premises or to our office, Wm. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath wanted by young married couple; immediate possession desired; prefer location between 70th and 110th Sts., west side; references exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, price, &c. Y 280 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

7 WEST 103D ST.
Quiet, select block, near Central Park; six large rooms; tiled bath; all hardwood finish; very large kitchen; one flight of stairs; best of heat and service; all improvements; rent, $35.00.

In the exclusive bachelor houses at 16 and 19 West 54th St. there are available just now apartments of two rooms and bath, which will appeal to men of taste and refinement. Please apply on premises or to our office. William A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

107th, 60 West. Concessions made; newly renovated, 4-5 room apartments; bath, steam, elevator, telephone, electricity; $28 up; will decorate to suit; resident landlord.

$60 PER MONTH.
2,465 Broadway, at 91st St. Subway, 6-room elevator apartment. Charles Campbell, Singer Building. Tel. Cort. 4120.

Seven large, beautiful rooms, two baths; fine business neighborhood; rent $120. Rose, 54 West 39th St.

At special reductions, $36 up; 6-8 room beautiful elevator apartments; also doctor's suites. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

High-class elevator apartment; all modern improvements; five and seven rooms from $35 to $45 per month. 510 W. 124th St.

The Admaston, 89th St. and Broadway.—A six-room apartment; two baths.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

East Side.

At 939 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Elevator apartment, 206-208 East 17th St.; 5 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; telephone and hall service. Inquire Supt.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $5,500 to $5,500.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Brooklyn.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five rooms and bath, all light rooms; steam heat, hot water; $33-$35. Inquire Superintendent.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

57H AV., 47.—Steam-heated room; table board; references.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references.

218T, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

46TH, 138 EAST, near Lexington.—Nice rooms; all conveniences; excellent table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; single and double rooms; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (near 70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; heat, electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $12 weekly; European and American plan, bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water, excellent table; references; phone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large second-story room; $25 for two; superior cuisine.

72D ST., 263-265 WEST.—Large rooms; superior table board and surroundings.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room, with board; reference.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm, small, large rooms; bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, den room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished floor; private baths; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; small rooms; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; $15; small; excellent English cooking.

82D, 19 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; ideal location; superior board; table guests; references.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable, large room; excellent home cooking; table guests; moderate.

82D, 174 WEST.—Second floor, front; bath adjoining; excellent table; table guests; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; modern improvements; special terms; permanent people; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, newly decorated rooms; quiet, homelike; excellent board, reasonable.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; excellent table; table guests.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; refined neighborhood; references required; table guests.

93D, 180 WEST.—Delightful single rooms, $8, $10; first-class private house.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; "L," Park; all conveniences; table board.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large, modern room; electricity; adjoining bath; furnished or unfurnished; $6.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights, telephone; reference.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 103d St. and Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub. "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 909, (103d Subway.)—Excellent cuisine; table guests.

Brooklyn.

BABIES BOARDED by competent graduate nurse; terms reasonable. Nurse, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

New Jersey.

INVALIDS, convalescents, elderly people; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address X 298 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Board and rooms, including or near bath, in country, by refined American adults, mother and son; preferably on railways terminating Grand Central; less than hour out. State terms and how many in family. T 28 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

157H, ST, 105 EAST.—Furnished room; convenient to all car lines; no other boarders; breakfast optional; professional or business woman preferred; references. Apartment 22.

177H, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms; near all car lines; private house; reasonable.

218T, 55 EAST.—Large, small front rooms, fifth floor; near Subway; phone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with or without private bath; moderate.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also large front room; select, homelike surroundings; references.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house; bath adjoining; $4; gentlemen; permanent.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

56TH, 345 WEST.—Attractive large back parlor; all improvements; other rooms; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant parlor; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $9, $10, $11.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, overlooking Central Park; running water, Leonard.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; other desirable rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally warm, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large rooms, well lighted; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

78D, 48 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; elevators; private family; reference.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Col.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Sunny front room; also other cheerful room; running water; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; smaller room; Subway, elevated.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; pleasant single room, adjoining bath; quiet, comfortable; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Sunny suite three rooms or separate, excellent, quiet, roomy apartments; bundant steam, hot water; modern furnishings and lighting; private family; Subway, elevated; Riverside Drive bus convenient. Inquire elevator or telephone 1203 Schuyler.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; private bath; well heated; reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST. — Desirable outside room, bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished large, single rooms; bath; telephone; $8.50. Anderson.

83D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—One or two large second-floor rooms; private baths.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; suitable two; breakfast; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Excellent house with refined Jewish family; private bath; reference.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; heat, hot water, telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Twin bedroom, water; elevator; medium room. Schuyler 7235. Curtis.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small, heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50; phone.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 and $4 weekly; private home.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; meals optional. 7C.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment; rooms en suite or single; clubman or bachelors. Apt. 7. Riverside 4248.

102D, (Near Broadway.)—Small family offers attractive suite to gentlemen, business couples; southern exposure; board optional. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Delightful suite; select apt.; convenient locality; suitable refined gentlemen. Payne.

105TH, 150 West.—Nicely furnished, clean room, conveniences, references, exchanged. Sherwood, 2123-J River.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, outside room. $5, $8; telephone. Sharp.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Comfortable front room; private family; gentleman; references; select apartment. Knight.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

115TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 82.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Parlor bedroom or suite; sunny; running water, 7686 Morningside.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference. Apt. 7.

115TH, 422 WEST.—Columbia Heights; light, outside room. Turner.

117TH.—Large room, suitable two; elevator, telephone; near "L"; $5. T 27 Times.

118TH, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished room, private family, for lady employed during day. Phone 198 Morningside, Apt. 43.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room; running water; heated; bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family; suitable two gentlemen; $5.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one, two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

148TH, 534 WEST.—Handsome second floor room, dressing room; convenient bath; heated; reference.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room, convenient; telephone; private; subway, L; $3. Conried.

187TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished front room; every convenience. Schrage, Apt. 53.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 800 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.) — Delightful room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; breakfast; gentleman. Potter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room, private lavatory adjoining bath. Jackson. 7015 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 105, (127th St.)—Desirable front parlor, bedroom adjoining; private family; elevator; Riverside Drive; car lines. Apt. 26.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 21.—Large, sunny studio room, facing Hudson; exclusive apartment; 157th Subway.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Apt. 52.)—Attractive double room; business women, students; board optional.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 177.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient Park Row, Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

JOBS FOR ALL SOON, JUDGE GARY'S HOPE

Tells Merchants, in Pleading for Jobless, That Trade Skies Are Brightening.

300,000 NOW OUT OF WORK

City Starts Woodyard for Unemployed—Hotel Shows How Many Poor May Be Fed.

The discussion of methods for relieving unemployment was transferred yesterday to the Merchants' Association. A luncheon was the occasion for the gathering, and the speakers were Mayor Mitchel, Chamberlain Bruere, and ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

Mayor Mitchel reviewed the work of the Mayor's Committee and recommended that many features of its programme be made permanent for dealing with unemployment as a steadily recurring symptom of industrial conditions.

"We began to realize about this time last year," said the Mayor, "that the problem of unemployment and the form the expressions of those who were unemployed took, presented to the City Government a problem of which we had to take note.

"This year we realized long before cold weather came that we were going to have a serious state of unemployment. I think you will all agree with me that I was particularly fortunate in getting for Chairman of the committee which was appointed a man so well equipped for the place as Judge Gary."

The Mayor said he had found work to cost $250,000 which could be started without waiting for the sanction of any board or committee, and that he had ordered it begun,

Judge Gary Sees Better Times.

Judge Gary sketched the gradual decline in business in the last five years. He said that business conditions last year were worse than in any year since the early nineties. The causes, he said, could not be attributed to the war, since the war had helped about as much as it had hindered business.

"The tendency of the times," said Mr. Gary, "has been opposed to business progress. There has been a decided sentiment, important and quite extensive, against successful business. This has been shown in publications, utterances of public speakers, introduction of many vicious bills into the legislative branches of Government, the passage of some unfavorable laws, and, in some instances, a disposition to go beyond reason and justice in the effort to administer the laws.

"As a consequence of these conditions, capital has become frightened, the investor timid, and the enterprising and aggressive citizen has discontinued his efforts. There has been a disposition to wait until the way should be made clear for the business man to safely embark in new enterprises or extend an established business.

Business Not Blameless.

"The reason for these adverse conditions has been partly the fault of the business men. We had become more or less careless in management, indifferent to the rights and interests of others, regardless of our responsibilities toward those for whom we had become trustees, and unmindful of the general public welfare. We did not sufficiently realize our duty toward one another, toward rivals in business and to employes whose welfare we were in duty bound to protect and promote. I make no personal reference and have no individual or corporation in mind. All of us failed to measure fully up to our obligations, and sometimes we were deserving of unfavorable criticism.

"Now, having admitted what many of you may claim is more than the facts warrant, I venture the assertion that these conditions which have been referred to are disappearing. The business men of this country at the present time are on a better basis than ever before. Their management, their conduct, their business morals are improved, their standards are higher. The real statesmen as distinguished from the demagogue who seeks personal gain through prejudice; the great newspapers of the country with their unlimited influence; the great orators and educators of the country—all seem quite willing to do everything reasonable and practicable to bring about and maintain the greatest business prosperity which the conditions of the country afford.

Fairness to Workers.

"The working people recognize considerate and decent treatment and as a rule they are quite willing to reciprocate. It pays, in pecuniary results, to be fair and generous with your employes. You receive better work and more loyal support. We fully realize that labor is essential to the growth and success of the nation; and if in such times as these we do everything practicable to increase the number of working people it will be remembered by them in the long future.

"The year 1915 seems certain to be much better for the business man than 1914, and we should do everything practicable to evidence our faith in future prosperity. There are distinct signs of improvement. Sales in many departments are slowly but steadily increasing and this will probably extend to others. The increase in exports is beginning to have an influence upon domestic business.

"Whatever we do, we shall perhaps be criticised for not doing more, but this is not important to consider. Conditions in the city are distressing and may become worse; and our efforts should be concentrated and doubled in an effort to furnish relief, even though at some sacrifice of time and money. In many ways it will benefit us in the long run."

300,000 Now Out of Work.

Chamberlain Bruere said that about 300,000 men and women were now out of work. That did not mean that 300,000 people were in distress, as many were accustomed to being out of work in Winter because of seasonal trades. Mr. Bruere sketched the fellowship movement inaugurated by the Mayor's Committee, the workshop movement, the emergency loan fund, the development of the Municipal Lodging House, and the opening of the Hotel de Glink. These measures, he said, constituted the main line of attack by the Mayor's Committee.

The merchants at the luncheon were enthusiastic for the Mayor's Committee, and William C. Breed, who presided, pledged co-operation.

At a mass meeting in the Church of the Messiah last night to protest against the rejection by the Board of Estimate of municipal manufacturing as a cure for unemployment, a resolution asking that a committee be named to seek the co-operation of trades unions, the I. W. W., the Socialists, and clergymen in a big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, to raise a fund to help the unemployed, was unanimously adopted.

HOTEL TO FEED 100 POOR.

Bread and Soup Will Be Served Daily from One House.

One hundred of the poor of the city soon are to get food from the kitchen of one of the best known hotels. The manager of the hotel says it is an experiment which he hopes will lead to the bestowal on a large scale of charity that will cost little, but which will benefit many. He figures that if the city would establish distribution stations, the hotels would through them be able to give 20,000 people at least one full meal each day without appreciable expense to the hotels themselves.

This manager said that he did not wish his name to be made known or that of the hotel, as his purpose in this new practical charity was not advertisement, but to do good, if possible.

"Every practical hotel man knows that there is a good deal of waste in a first-class hotel every day," he said yesterday. "Some hotel men deny it, but it is true. There is many a roast or a steak that goes back to the kitchen with only a slice or two gone. There is many a portion of bread that goes back as good as when it was put on the table, but which cannot be served again to a guest. But that is not the point that I am especially anxious to make. I maintain that if the hotels would each make a few extra gallons of soup each day, and the city would undertake its distribution, it would be possible to give a large number of hungry people a good meal.

"Anyhow, I have decided to make a trial, in a small way. Through one of the churches which is now feeding 200 people every day, I shall make an effort to give at least one substantial meal to 100. This meal will consist of bread and soup. Perhaps you might not think this substantial, but it is.

"In my opinion, the city ought to establish some ten or twelve distributing stations in the poorer quarters of the city. All the hotel managers ought to be asked how much soup and bread they can be counted upon to furnish at a certain hour daily. I would not ask for anything but soup and bread, but contributions of other food in a good state might be voluntary. I would have automobiles from the city departments call at these hotels at a certain hour each day, and take the soup and bread directly to the distributing stations.

"I feel confident that in this way fully 20,000 persons might be given at least one full meal a day, without the tax on the hotels being felt. Anyhow, I have decided that hereafter, from Oct. 15 to March 15, I will distribute soup and bread by whatever seems the best means."

WOODYARD IN OLD MORGUE.

City Gives Work to the Jobless and Pays with Meals and Lodgings.

A woodyard, to aid the unemployed, will be opened today in the city-owned building at the foot of East 20th Street, abandoned as a morgue a few days ago. It will have the cooperation of the Dock Department and Supt. Albert Whiting of the Municipal Lodging House, and will accomodate 300 wood choppers.

The kindling will be stored until summer when it will be offered to the city departments which usually contract for kindling for city institutions.

A big raft of pine timber was towed to the woodyard last night. It was Dock Department piling, no longer of use and the sawed-off tops of piles used in new docks. The Dock Department has agreed to supply timber as fast as needed.

This new development of the industrial department of the Municipal Lodging House will keep 300 more men at work. The time they spend in the wood yard will be credited to them for meals and lodging. From time to time they may go to hunt regular employment, with assurances that meals and lodging await them at the Municipal Lodging House.

The factory opened by Supt. Whiting in the old Cornell Medical School in East Twenty-fifth Street, has turned out so many pillows and mattresses that the halls and spare spaces were piled high with them yesterday. Orders for the output have come from various municipal departments.

The lodging house last night gave free beds to 2,500 people, the norma lnumber for the past week.

JAIL FOR STRIKE PLOTTERS.

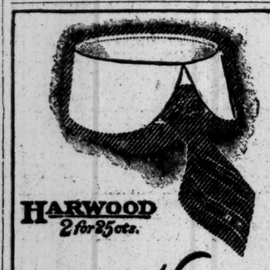
Seven Sentenced in Arkansas Federal Court on Pleas of Guilty.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 20.—Seven defendants in the Prairie Creek coalmine conspiracy case pleaded guilty when they appeared for trial in Federal Court here today. They were Peter R. Stewart of McAlester, ex-President of the United Mine Workers of America, District 21; Fred W. Holt of McAlester, ex-Secretary of the district union; James B. McNamara, ex-member of the City Council of Hartford, Ark.; James Slankard, ex-Constable of Hartford Township, and Clint Burris, Sandy Robinson, and John Manick, miners. All were charged with conspiracy against the Government.

McNamara was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined $1,000—the maximum sentence. Slankard and Holt were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000 each. Burris, Robinson, and Manick were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $500 each. Stewart was fined $1,000, but received no jail sentence.

The Government dismissed the case of W. W. Roberts, ex-manager of a telephone company of Mansfield, Ark., and twelve other defendants.

Today's action brings to an end the trouble in the Prairie Creek mining district. It began last April, when the Bache-Denman Coal Company endeavored to operate its No. 4 Mine on an "open-shop" basis. Control of the Bache-Denman mines passed yesterday, by purchase, to the district union of the United Mine Workers of America. The union will operate the mines on a co-operative basis.



ABANDONED BABIES FOR A LIFE OF EASE

Mrs. Haffner Shows No Repentance Even When Told One of Her Little Ones Is Dead.

SHE AND HUSBAND IN JAIL

Father Now Admits He Put Children Away When He Found Their Care Worried His Wife.

Mrs. Jeannette Haeffner, with her husband, George Frederick Haeffner, was locked up in the Yorkville Prison yesterday afternoon on a charge which she couldn't seem to understand. It was that of abandoning her children, four in all, one of whom died as the result of exposure endured on the night Haeffner left the little boy in a cold hallway with a storm raging outside.

"It isn't that I didn't love my children," was the explanation of Mrs. Haeffner, whom even the news of her baby's death failed to affect. "But bringing up four children involves a great deal of care and worry, and I do not feel equal to the task. I should waste away under the strain, and I don't believe I should sacrifice myself and my health for babies that do not even know me.

"It is different with the older children. They know us, my husband and me, and would realize that we had abandoned them if we didn't care for them. I shouldn't mind having them again, but the infant and the baby who died didn't know us, anyway, and they wouldn't miss us.

"Children must have an education these days, and what is a public school education? A man cannot be a success on that kind of learning, and we couldn't give the four boys a better education. Anyway, four children are too many."

And Mrs. Haeffner pouted, flaunting cheap gilt earrings which swung from her ears and a "Dutch" bang which dropped over her forehead. Mrs. Haeffner's appearance and manner did not belie her assertion that she used to be on the stage.

In holding the husband and wife in the Yorkville Court to await the action of the Grand Jury, Magistrate Freschi said:

"Without question this is the most heartrending, the most ruthless thing I have met with while on the bench. Even an animal would not do what these persons have done. There seems to be no real reason other than absolute selfishness for such a loathsome action."

Yet Haeffner stuck to his wife and asserted that she had had nothing to do with the abandonment of the children, two of whom he left in hallways on the nights of Nov. 15 and 16 and the two others in front of a Broadway department store last Friday. He admitted that he had been at work earning $18 a week when he put the infants out in the night.

"My wife was a nervous wreck," he explained, glancing lovingly at the woman. "I couldn't stand that. When I got home from work one night I found her greatly overwrought, and I realized that bearing four children and caring for them had been too much for her.

"I had read recently of a child which had been abandoned and had been found by persons who gave it a fine home and I decided to rid my wife of her cares in the same way. I proposed it to her and we finally agreed that I should do as I did."

DINNER TO S. W. FAIRCHILD.

Retiring President of Union League Is Also Given Silver Service.

The Union League Club gave a dinner last night in honor of Samuel W. Fairchild, retiring as its President after serving four consecutive terms since 1911. In the absence of the new President, Elihu Root, who was detained by business in Washington, Chauncey M. Depew acted as toastmaster, and presented to Mr. Fairchild a silver service.

Following the retiring President's reply these members toasted him: Joseph H. Choate, A. Barton Hepburn, William D. Murphy, J. Seaver Page, Thomas L. Watson, George T. Wilson, and John A. Wyeth. In the course of the dinner the members sang patriotic airs, and livelier ones, including "Under the Bamboo Tree," "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," "When the Midnight Choo-Choo Leaves for Alabam'," and "Tipperary."

CLOSE IN ON FORGERS' BAND

Burns Ready to Arrest Several Bank Swindlers.

The Burns Detective Agency, which represents the Protective Department of the American Bankers' Association, announced yesterday that many arrests would be made throughout the country within the next few days in rounding up a "forgers' trust." The first arrest, it was said, had already been made in Stamford, Conn., in the person of Joseph Walsh, also known as Joe Rogers, who is charged with raising a check drawn to the order of George W. Salters from $32.45 to $160. This check, it is alleged, was stolen from Mr. Salters's hall mail box at 136 Duane Street, this city. It was treated with chemicals so that the payee's name could be eliminated and the word "bearer" substituted.

The detective agency stated that evidences had been found of a band of criminals who have been robbing hall mail boxes in New York and sending them to a central clearing house to be distributed widely to members of the organization who cashed them. The checks were invariably raised to $160, and the headquarters are in this city.

The investigation began in October and a few days later a man was arrested with more than 100 checks in his possession, all of which had been stolen from hall boxes of firms between Fourteenth Street and the Battery. The agency stated that inasmuch as it has been employed to deal with the forgeries alone it will not concern itself with thefts from mail boxes, leaving that to the Federal authorities.

DINERS TO TALK FUSION.

Mayor Mitchel to be Among Cleveland Democracy's Guests.

Plans for conducting the political campaign next Fall along fusion lines will be discussed at a dinner to be given by the Cleveland Democracy at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday evening, Jan. 30. Among the 350 to be present will be County Clerk William F. Schneider, head of the Cleveland Democracy; Mayor Mitchel, Corporation Counsel Polk, Collector Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Supreme Court Justice Shearn, City Judge Allen, and John G. Saxe.

"The election this Fall will be of the utmost importance," said Mr. Schneider yesterday. "There are to be chosen a District Attorney, a Sheriff, five Justices of the Supreme Court, a City Court Judge, and Assemblymen and Aldermen in each district. We will get together and serve notice on Tammany at this early date that we intend to bring about fusion on the county ticket. If Charles F. Murphy should retire as leader of Tammany Hall there might be a united Democracy this Fall and no reason for fusion, but he has shown no intention of getting out."

There is no indication that Leader Murphy has any idea of resigning. He is anxious to elect a Tammany District Attorney this year, and several candidates are talked of already. Alfred J. Talley, a lawyer and Tammany orator, is one. The five Supreme Court Justiceships also appeal strongly to Murphy.

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